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JULY/AUGUST 2019

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The Lafayette Trail

Visions of America

Front Porches

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Family, Territory, Equality

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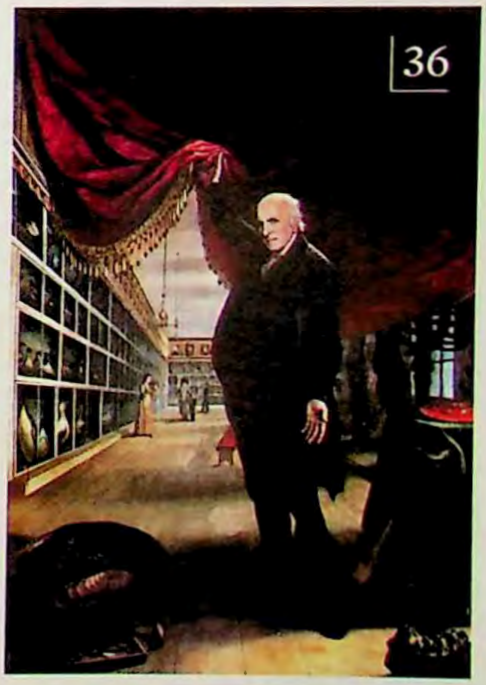

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About the cover:
Artist Ary Scheffer gave this portrait to the U.S. House of Representatives in honor of Lafayette's 1824-1825 tour of America. In January 1825, the House displayed the painting in the Capitol Rotunda, where it stayed for the rest of Lafayette's stay. © Collection of the U.S. House of Representatives

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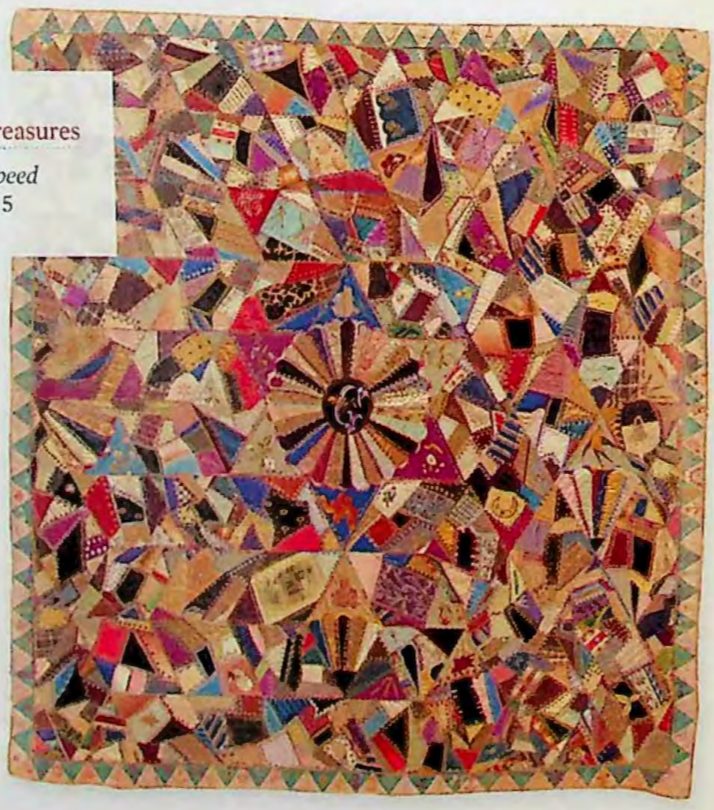

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From the President General

What an astounding honor it is to have been elected the 45th President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at our Continental Congress in the heart of the nation's capital in June. I am excited to assume this leadership role at a time when our Society is growing and our mission is more important than ever before.

Whether you are a longtime reader or brand-new subscriber, I hope that you enjoy the articles we have assembled in the July/August edition of our award-winning *American Spirit* magazine. In this issue we profile Colonial artist Charles Willson Peale; discover how the Old Dartmouth Purchase provided a refuge for early religious dissenters in early Massachusetts; and explore the Lafayette Trail Project, which is seeking to commemorate the upcoming 200th anniversary of the Marquis de Lafayette's triumphal 1824–1825 tour of America.

I had the pleasure of a lifetime serving as editor in chief of our publications for the past 15 years. Please know that our team takes seriously a commitment to providing our readers with a high-quality, can't-put-it-down magazine—one that is so beautifully illustrated that you will want to display each issue on your coffee table. I hope that you enjoy our features as much as we enjoy preparing them for you.

I also hope that you will gain a better appreciation for NSDAR on these pages. Our organization was founded in 1890 to fulfill three enduring purposes: **Historical**—to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; **Educational**—to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion..."; and **Patriotic**—to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Nearly 1 million women have carried forward that commitment of service for more than a century since—and, quite frankly, there has never been a more exciting time to become involved in our important mission. We are so much more than a lineal society—we are an active, vibrant service organization that makes a meaningful difference in communities around the world. Our members have a goal to amass more than 10 million hours of service during our three-year administration. With our more than 40 energized committees, there is truly something for everyone. So please: *Get involved!*

And if you have not yet completed your own family story to become a member, I encourage and invite you to do so. We welcome your input and your involvement in Today's DAR. Join us as we *Rise and Shine for America*!

Denise Doring VanBuren

By Lena Anthony

Justice for All

Georgia Daughter relocates to Louisiana to help address surge in immigration court cases

Judge Munson with two of her daughters

On any given day, U.S. Immigration Judge Angela Munson hears a variety of languages in her courtroom. Spanish is common, given the proximity of the LaSalle Immigration Court in Jena, La., to America's southern border. Judge Munson also hears Russian, Punjabi and even remote dialects of indigenous Central American populations. She relies on court-certified interpreters to help her communicate with many of the respondents who appear before her. "So far, I've heard as many as eight languages in a single day," she said.

Judge Munson is one of five judges in a newly established court located inside the LaSalle Detention Facility, the largest immigrant detention facility in Louisiana. The facility is designed to help process the growing backlog of pending immigration cases in the United States—a figure that surpassed 1 million last year. Judge Munson's job is to determine whether the detainees appearing before her are eligible for deportation or qualify for relief that would allow them to remain in the country.

A challenge, for sure, but one Judge Munson was willing to accept. A former federal prosecutor, she was already used to juggling a heavy caseload. From 1998 to 2018, Judge Munson served as an assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, working primarily with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

Despite her demanding position, Judge Munson never lost sight of her responsibility to work fairly and give each case its due diligence. "Those 20 years went by very quickly," she said. "I had the privilege of working for and with remarkable and talented attorneys devoted to doing justice. When I say doing justice, I mean that the focus was always on doing the right thing—not just winning."

In 2011, Judge Munson spent a one-year stint as resident legal adviser to the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, focusing on restoring the rule of law in the Iraqi court system. There she represented American victims of crimes—mostly U.S. soldiers—and presented criminal cases involving acts of terrorism.

"It was a humbling experience to serve in a civilian role alongside military personnel," she said. "I have a newfound appreciation and respect for the sacrifices made by the men and women in uniform, as well as their families."

It was an experience that led her to the DAR, which she joined in 2016. "Being a Daughter gives structure to the commitment to God, Home and Country already instilled in me by my family," she said. "Daughters are committed to preserving crucial American principles that would otherwise be grossly overlooked."

Fellow members from General Daniel Newnan Chapter in Newnan, Ga., made the 700-mile trip to Washington, D.C., to witness her investiture as a U.S. immigration judge.

"I looked out and saw the wonderful women of the DAR who came all the way from Georgia to share in the moment with me," she said. "Many Daughters unconditionally cheered me on and supported me every step of the way."

And when she moved her family—husband, Brennan, and her two younger children—to rural Louisiana, DAR members were there to welcome them to their new hometown. (Her two adult daughters remain in Atlanta.)

"The DAR ladies have circled the wagons around our family and helped us settle in quickly," she said.

In Georgia, Judge Munson lived on a small farm with cattle, goats and sheep. She traded that lifestyle for an equally demanding one in Louisiana: living in a home that is more than 100 years old. "We exchanged farm chores for restoration projects," she said.

When she does have a spare minute, she picks up her knitting needles. "Knitting is something that my grandmother taught me to do," she said. "I find it therapeutic, and I always have something to knit if I have time to sit." ☼

ANGELA MUNSON

MARK GULEZIAN

Up to Speed

Vibrant textile collages called crazy quilts were popular at the end of the 19th century. Though their overall patchwork appearance was similar, each quilt was personalized by their maker's choice of motifs that were embroidered, painted or appliquéd on the fabric. Popular culture often inspired these motifs.

One such crazy quilt was made around 1875–1890 by Helen Dounce of Elmira, N.Y. She featured two sports trends of the period not often seen in quilts: the bicycle and the roller skate. The late 19th-century was an exhilarating time for wheeled travel in the United States, with increasing numbers of men and women alike enjoying biking and skating.

All four sides of Dounce's quilt depict the high-wheeled "penny-farthing" or "ordinary." Likely the first machine to be called a bicycle, it produced many injury-causing falls. After 1890, it was replaced by the equal wheels of the "safety bicycle," which attracted a wider following.

Also interspersed throughout the quilt are roller skates. Frenchman Monsieur Petitbled first patented the roller skate in 1819, and innovations in skate design throughout the century allowed for easier and safer turning. Cities large and small built roller rinks for skating enthusiasts.

The maker was well into her 40s when she completed her crazy quilt, gifted to the DAR Museum by Virginia Mayo Herrick. Even if Dounce didn't personally engage in either bicycling or roller-skating, including these sports on her quilt revealed her awareness of modern fads. ○

—Alden O'Brien

Service *to* America

Spotlighting DAR volunteers who give back to their communities in meaningful ways

Crystal Geller (left) with another event volunteer at the 2018–2019 U.S. Figure Skating Synchronized Skating Championship

A Volunteer in Sync

Crystal Geller, member of Lane's Mill DAR Chapter, Centreville, Va., recently volunteered her time and nursing experience at the 2019 U.S. Synchronized Skating Championship in Plymouth, Mich. In the sport, teams made up of eight to 16 ice skaters perform complicated choreographed routines. The potential for injury can be high, so it's necessary to have medical professionals standing rink side in case of accidents.

Because Mrs. Geller's daughters skate for Team Ashburn in Northern Virginia, and because she serves as vice president of the team's board of directors, she regularly spends more than 30 hours a month as a volunteer. Before allowing volunteers to interact with skaters, the U.S. Figure Skating Association required her to have a background check as well as training in SafeSport, a nonprofit seeking to end all forms of abuse in sports.

After her daughters finished their competitions on the first day of the three-day event, Mrs. Geller chose to stay and volunteer for the remainder of the championship. Her training as an emergency room nurse came into play, and she was asked to assist with medical services until the assigned medical team arrived.

"While nursing has always been my job, being needed in this setting was uniquely satisfying," she said. Fortunately, Mrs. Geller only had to tend to a small cut from a blade during a practice. Once the medical team arrived, she transitioned to the role of ice monitor, opening and closing the entrance doors for the teams during their practices, then later opening the exit door during the final senior level competition, ensuring the skaters got on and off the ice safely. These senior teams are elite-level skaters that represent Team USA at world events.

"It was a fantastic event," Mrs. Geller said. "I am in awe of the athleticism and dedication that it takes to be on the ice."

In addition to her board duties, Mrs. Geller supports organizations that promote synchronized skating, such as OneTeamMVMT. ☼

Mrs. Geller shows her support for OneTeamMVMT, a nonprofit organization that celebrates the sport of synchronized skating.

DAR Historic Preservation Grants

Supporting worthy preservation projects nationwide focused on the mission of the DAR

The NSDAR Special Projects Grants, introduced under the Wright Administration and continued successfully through the Dillon Administration, are evolving this summer. Because several other funding sources exist to support education and patriotism, the grants offered will focus solely on historic preservation, a key tenet of the DAR mission. DAR Historic Preservation Grants will now provide $250,000 annually across the nation, which is especially notable as we approach the 250th anniversary of the United States in 2026.

Going forward in the VanBuren Administration, projects considered for grants will support the DAR mission area of historic preservation. Projects related to all chapters of American history are eligible for consideration, though preference will be given to those that relate to the Colonial through Federal periods and possess a lasting historic preservation benefit. The maximum award is $10,000, but smaller projects are encouraged.

DAR has a proud tradition of historic preservation that dates to the organization's founding in 1890. The National Society has celebrated and preserved history in thousands of locations around the world; historic preservation is applicable in so many formats, from large-scale building renovation to smaller-scale document repair, and DAR welcomes those projects that will continue to safeguard history in their own communities.

This sampling of recent grant recipients demonstrates DAR's continuing mission to preserve history, large and small.

PROJECT:

Cabin Restoration at Grayson County Frontier Village

SPONSOR:
Preston Trail Chapter, Pottsboro, Texas

Offering visitors a glimpse of frontier life for early Texas settlers, Grayson County Frontier Village in Denison, Texas, is made up of 19th-century buildings that have been relocated onsite to preserve their histories. Some of the houses, cabins, wagons and even some of the farming equipment date back to the mid-1800s. One of these buildings, the Price–Shaw cabin, was built around 1860 and likely home to sharecroppers. The cabin is built in a dogtrot style, with two smaller structures connected by a covered porch. It survived by having a larger house built around it before being moved to Grayson County Frontier Village.

One of the two cabin structures had previously been restored; however, the other side of the structure needed repairs, most notably, the walls needed to be rechinked with modern materials. Rechinking is the process of removing and replacing fillers between the logs to prevent moisture and cold air from entering the cabin. At the time of the cabin's original construction, mud was used to fill the spaces between the logs. The mud acted as insulation for the winter months and then was knocked out during the summer to cool the cabin. Once the cabin was no longer used as a living space, foam filling was used in place of mud.

With the help of a DAR grant, this old foam product will be removed and replaced with a more environmentally friendly, higher-quality product to maintain the integrity of the cabin. Phase 1 of the project began at the end of May 2019, and Phase 2 is scheduled to be complete July 2020.

PROJECT:

Repair and Preservation of Pivotal Homestead Painting

SPONSOR:
Major Isaac Sadler-La Belle Vue Chapter, Omaha, Neb.

Daniel Freeman filed a homesteading claim in what would become Beatrice, Neb., on January 1, 1863, one of the first claims falling under the Homestead Act of 1862. His family would eventually build a cabin in the northern section of the claim and become known as "America's First Homestead Family." The Homestead National Monument of America, a unit of the National Park Service, is now on the site of Freeman's claim. In 1888, local Beatrice, Neb., resident Gusta R. Strohm painted

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DAR Historic Preservation Grants

Supporting worthy preservation projects nationwide focused on the mission of the DAR

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"The First Homestead," an 80" by 40" landscape depicting the Freeman family in front of their cabin.

Strohm's painting was shown at multiple venues during his lifetime, before eventually finding its way to the U.S. Capitol building. It was initially displayed there, and then placed in storage before it was discovered by a Nebraska state representative who had it shipped to the Nebraska State Historical Society, which delivered it to Homestead National Monument of America.

Today this painting commemorating a pivotal moment in American history has numerous tears, and the canvas, which is brittle and weak, is buckling and torn. The paint used on the canvas has darkened over time and become discolored from a heavy coating of grime. The Friends of Homestead National Monument of America will use help from a DAR grant for the cleaning and restoration of the 131-year old painting, which will be completed by the Ford Conservation Center in Omaha.

DAR Historic Preservation Grants invites public charity 501(c)(3) organizations to apply for matching fund grants to support worthwhile local projects related to historic preservation. For more information on applying for a DAR Historic Preservation Grant, visit www.dar.org/grants.

PROJECT:

Repair and Restoration of Westerly Armory

SPONSOR:

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, R.I.

The Westerly Armory, one of 18 historic armories in Rhode Island, is located in the southwest corner of the state, in what was once the transportation hub of Westerly. Built in 1901 to replace a previously standing wooden armory that burned in 1899, the Westerly Armory was constructed with brick and granite quarried locally. Today, the armory's location and size have made it into a valuable historic resource that has found its new life as home to the People's Museum. The museum is home to both military and community artifacts; the Westerly Band, the oldest continuously active civic band in the United States; and the largest memorial in Washington County to veterans of all wars and conflicts. It's also used as a community venue for events and meetings.

The restoration was begun in 1993 by Westerly Armory Restoration Inc. The 169th Military Police Company, Rhode Island National Guard left the armory in 1996. The restoration group then asked the town of Westerly to purchase the building from the state. Since that purchase, restoration and renovations have included re-crenellating the parapets, installing an HVAC system and creating a state-certified kitchen. Future updates will include adding space on the lower level for a museum expansion and a designated community room. The front steps of the building have been undermined by erosion and need immediate repair. Water seeping down through cracks has made its way to the basement, further weakening the structure. Should the steps collapse, the resulting sagging could topple the front of the building.

Thanks to assistance from a DAR grant, repairs to the steps should be completed by late summer 2019—just in time to celebrate the town of Westerly's 350th anniversary.

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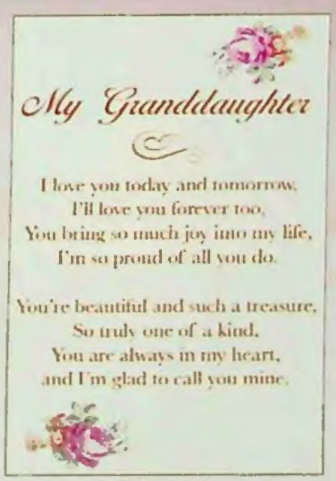

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50th Anniversary of the Apollo 11 Landing

Apollo 11 liftoff from launch tower camera

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Humans' first step on the moon was one of America's most stunning achievements. Though astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins instantly became American heroes when their Apollo 11 lunar module Eagle landed on the Sea of Tranquility on July 20, 1969, "Apollo 11 was the collective achievement of 400,000 individuals working together toward a common goal," said the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum.

In July and throughout 2019, museums nationwide have planned events to mark the 50th anniversary of the momentous occasion. Here are a few:

Apollo at the Park

Through fall of 2019

15 Major League Baseball (MLB) ballparks across the nation

https://airandspace.si.edu/apollo-park

Throughout the remainder of baseball season, the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum will bring a piece of Apollo 11 to Americans by placing 15 replica statues of Neil Armstrong's iconic spacesuit in ballparks around the country. For a special conservation project aided by Kickstarter donors, the museum digitized Neil Armstrong's spacesuit, then used those scans to create an authentic replica to give ballpark visitors a look at the suit's many details. The statue will be displayed at the ballparks of the following 15 MLB teams: Atlanta Braves, Boston Red Sox, Chicago Cubs, Cleveland Indians, Cincinnati Reds, Colorado Rockies, Detroit Tigers, Houston Astros, Minnesota Twins, New York Yankees, Pittsburgh Pirates, San Francisco Giants, Seattle Mariners, Tampa Bay Rays and Washington Nationals.

The Apollo 11 crew relaxes during training on May 24, 1969.

Apollo Anniversary & Cosmic 5K

July 20, 2019, 8 a.m.–5 p.m.
The Bell Museum, St. Paul, Minn.
www.bellmuseum.umn.edu/event/apollo-anniversary

The Bell Museum will host a daylong celebration featuring NASA artifacts and moon-related games, crafts, learning activities and a 5K.

Destination Moon: The Apollo 11 Mission

Through September 2, 2019
The Museum of Flight, Seattle, Wash.
www.museumofflight.org

The new exhibit showcases the spacecraft flown on the first journey to the moon—the command module, *Columbia*—and other rare Smithsonian artifacts from Apollo 11. A Lunar Block Party is set for July 19–21.

Flight controllers during lunar module descent

Apollopalooza 2019

July 13–20, 2019
Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum, Denver, Colo.
http://wingsmuseum.org/events/apollo

This weeklong celebration features film screenings, exhibits and seminars dedicated to the first Apollo moon landing and showcasing the latest in space exploration. The event features presentations by Apollo 11 flight director Gene Kranz and moonwalker and Apollo 17 astronaut Sen. Harrison Schmitt.

By the Light of the Silvery Moon: A Century of Lunar Photographs to Apollo 11

July 14, 2019–January 5, 2020
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
www.nga.gov/press/exh/5079.html

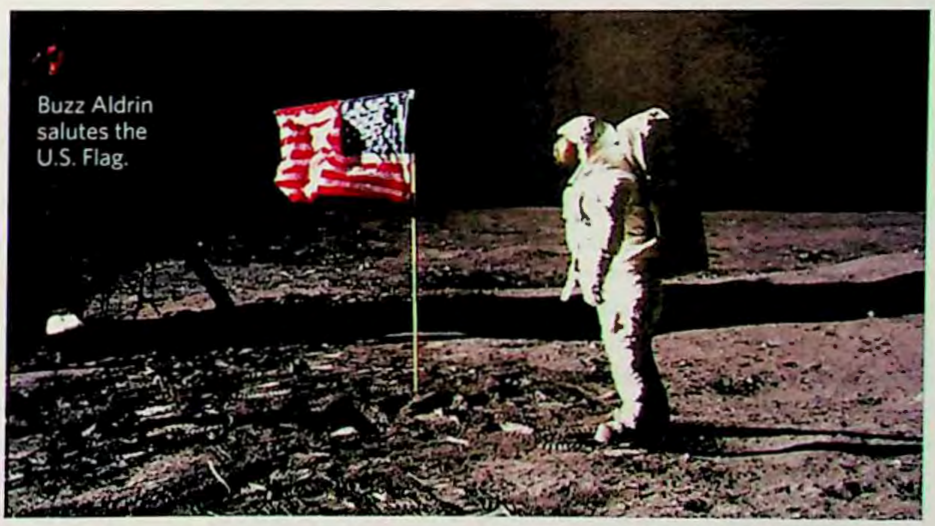
The exhibit presents some 50 lunar photographs from the 19th century to the 1960s. Specific pieces include Warren de la Rue's late 1850s glass stereograph of the full moon; Lewis Rutherfurd's 1865 albumen prints capturing the moon's different phases taken from his Manhattan observatory; and a group of Charles le Morvan's photogravures that tried to map the entire visible lunar surface. The exhibit not only includes otherworldly photographs from the unmanned spacecraft that journeyed to the moon and transmitted images before Apollo 11 landed there, but also glass stereographs taken by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin that show close-up views of the lunar surface. Iconic NASA photographs, such as Armstrong planting the American flag, will also be on view.

Apollo: When We Went to the Moon

Through December 2019
U.S. Space & Rocket Center, Huntsville, Ala.
www.rocketcenter.com/Apollo50

The exhibit traces the timeline from the beginning of the Space Race when the U.S. and Soviet Union competed over firsts in space exploration to the collaborative culture of the International Space Station program. It includes an Apollo 11 launch experience and artifacts and media highlighting this pivotal era. Among the many events planned for its Apollo 50 celebration, on July 16, 2019, the U.S. Space & Rocket Center will attempt to break a Guinness World Record by launching 5,000 model rockets simultaneously.

Find more events at www.nasa.gov/specials/apollo50th/events.html.



Buzz Aldrin salutes the U.S. Flag.

The Moon Rock Hunter

During six Apollo missions from 1969 through 1972, astronauts brought back close to 850 pounds of soil and rocks. While most was preserved by NASA for study (see page 13), the U.S. presented a few tiny lunar samples embedded in acrylic to all U.S. states and territories and 135 countries. Each sample was mounted on a plaque with the name and flag of the recipient.

Mysteriously, an estimated 11 moon rocks given to states went missing, and displays sent outside the United States have also been difficult to find despite searches by historians and space enthusiasts.

In 2002, Houston attorney and retired NASA employee Joseph Gutheinz created the Moon Rock Project with criminal justice graduate students at the University of Phoenix to investigate and track down missing lunar samples.

"I first learned that there was a problem with missing moon rocks when I went undercover as a senior special agent with NASA Office of Inspector General," said Gutheinz, who has been dubbed the Moon Rock Hunter. Not only did NASA not track the moon rocks it gave to other countries, but "the nations gifted these moon rocks did not know where their moon rocks were either."

The team's efforts led to the recovery of 79 missing Apollo 11 lunar samples and Apollo 17 Goodwill Moon Rocks and plaques, which are now safely housed or on display in museums, state capitols and archives.

In Alaska, a moon rock was discovered at the home of a reality TV personality who said he found it in the rubble after a fire at the Alaska State Museum. A court ordered the artifact back to the museum. In a locked storage cabinet at the Honolulu Capitol, a moon rock was found after an extensive inventory. One moon rock was found along with military artifacts at the Veterans' Service Building in St. Paul, Minn., and another was found at Salt Lake City's Clark Planetarium. In Colorado, Nebraska and Oregon, moon rocks were found in governors' mansions or offices, and in Arkansas, a moon rock valued at $10 million was among Bill Clinton's gubernatorial memorabilia.

The search continues for the New York and Delaware moon rocks. The Delaware rock was stolen in 1977 when someone broke into its display case at the Delaware State Museum in Dover.

Many of the rocks have dramatic stories. Nicaragua's "was believed sold in the Middle East for between $5 and $10 million," Gutheinz said. "Later I learned that the Nicaragua Apollo 11 moon rock was stolen by the Contras, sold to a Baptist missionary in Costa Rica who then sold it to a Las Vegas casino mogul." *—Ann Morgan, Vice Regent, Thomas Stone DAR Chapter, Olney, Md.*

Hurricane Michael Unearths Centuries-old Artifacts in Florida

In October 2018, Hurricane Michael ravaged the Florida Panhandle. Despite the immense devastation, there has been a surprising bright spot: Archeologists say that the Category 5 storm helped unearth important artifacts from Fort Gadsden, a site once occupied by one of the largest communities of freed slaves in the early 1800s.

The fort, located in Spanish Florida, was first built by the British during the War of 1812. Former slaves who were freed after pledging allegiance to the British were among those occupying the fort. When the war ended, British Commander Edward Nicolls left the armed fort to a former slave. Known as the "Negro Fort," it was a safe haven of sorts for slaves or American Indians who wished to flee from the United States.

But in July 1816, U.S. Navy forces launched an attack on Fort Gadsden, marking the beginning of Andrew Jackson's conquest of Florida. A weeklong battle ended when U.S. troops blew up a stash of ammunition, killing nearly 85 percent of the people living at the fort. Those who weren't killed instantly quickly died of injuries or were forced back into slavery.

In the 1940s, the U.S. Forest Service purchased the site and has since preserved it as a National Historic Landmark and Park. Though the site has rarely been studied, Hurricane Michael changed that when it caused 100 trees to topple over during the storm. After the debris was cleared, archaeologists began sifting through the soil and under the tree roots, uncovering artifacts, such as musket balls, military artillery, ceramics and pottery. A $15,000 grant from the National Park Service in partnership with the Southeast Archaeological Center is funding research to help piece together parts of history—specifically the history of African-Americans and American Indians who resisted slavery.

Baltimore Views, Circa 1815

Researchers from University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) have created a 3D digital model of Baltimore that approximates what the city was like in 1815, right after the attack by the British.

In honor of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812, the Maryland Historical Society commissioned the UMBC Imaging Research Center to create a digital map commemorating the era when Baltimore was the nation's third-largest city.

Using a geographic information system (GIS) database, the map spotlights War of 1812 landmarks such as Fort McHenry; the Holliday Street Theatre, where "The Star-Spangled Banner" was first performed; and Pickersgill House, where Mary Pickersgill and others sewed the flag that inspired the National Anthem. It also allows the exploration of Pennington Mills and Hampstead Hill and neighborhoods such as Federal Hill and Fells Point.

The two-year process to map out early 19th-century Baltimore involved consultations with historical scholars and detailed studies of about 200 early maps and paintings, Dan Bailey, director of the UMBC Imaging Research Center's Visualizing Early Baltimore project, told the *Baltimore Sun*.

The team occasionally ran into roadblocks when trying to use historical maps that were distorted or torn, had errors or showed plans that were developed but not necessarily executed. That's when records like the Baltimore City Directory of 1804 came in handy. These directories listed the city's residents, explained which direction the streets ran and detailed how many buildings were on each street—helping the team find overlap between old and new addresses.

To view, visit **earlybaltimore.org**. (The Google Chrome web browser is required.)

MOON MYSTERIES

At the annual Lunar and Planetary Science Conference meeting in March 2019, NASA announced it was releasing three new lunar samples from the Apollo 11 mission for analysis. "The upcoming experiments ... can be performed only once, at the precise moment the samples are opened," according to a May 12, 2019, story in the *Washington Post*. The untouched samples have been held for technology to advance enough to analyze the materials properly and better understand the history of the moon.

Tower of Victory Restored in Upstate New York

The limestone Tower of Victory—built in Newburgh, N.Y., to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the end of the American Revolution—reopened in April after a $1.6 million restoration project championed by the Palisades Park Conservancy.

In 1883, U.S. Secretary of War Robert Todd Lincoln commissioned the limestone tower to mark the centennial of the Revolutionary War. The setting was chosen to mark George Washington's last headquarters, which was based in Newburgh from 1782 to 1783.

First opened in 1887, the tower's tile roof was damaged in a 1950 hurricane. Visitors had been restricted from climbing to the top of the 53-foot-high tower since 1953 when the roof was removed. The restoration project replaced the roof and reinforced the structure. Now visitors to Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site are able to climb the tower and enjoy a vantage point over the Hudson River.

"I hope that this restoration will rekindle the public's gratitude for the sacrifices of the Revolutionary generation," the Associated Press quoted DAR President General Denise Doring VanBuren. Members of Quassaick DAR Chapter, Newburgh, N.Y., have donated artifacts and served as docents of the historic site for many years.

What's in a Name

Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters' unique names.

Xavier Chapter, Rome, Ga., organized in 1891, was named in honor of John Sevier, a member of the ancient Navarrese family of Xavier, which was anglicized as Sevier. (He was the focus of a May/June 2018 story.)

The first child of Valentine Sevier II and Joanna Goade, Sevier was born September 23, 1745, in Augusta County, Va. He was married twice—first in 1761 to Sarah Hawkins, with whom he had 10 children, and second in 1780 to Catherine (Bonnie Kate) Sherrill, with whom he had eight children.

Sevier became a war hero after his efforts at the Battle of King's Mountain. After serving in the Revolutionary War, he led the Etowah Campaign against the Creek and Cherokee Indians. The campaign ended on October 17, 1783, at the Battle of Etowah Cliffs (now Rome, Ga.), where Kingfisher, the Creek leader, was killed. The Etowah Campaign was Sevier's last military service and the only one for which he ever received federal compensation.

He died September 24, 1815, on the east bank of the Tallapoosa River, near Fort Decatur, Ala. He was buried there, but later his body was reinterred at the county courthouse in Knoxville, Tenn.

Organized February 4, 1935, **Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter**, West Los Angeles, Calif., took its name from the old Spanish Rancho on which Westwood Hills, Bel Air and the University of California at Los Angeles now stand. It translates as "Saint Joseph Ranch of Good Airs." The ranch extended from what is now Sepulveda Boulevard to Beverly Hills.

This land was granted to Maximo Alanis in 1843 by Governor Micheltorena. Maximo was one of the soldiers who escorted the first Spanish settlers from Mexico to San Gabriel in 1781 and was instrumental in founding the Pueblo of Los Angeles. With the cession of California to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that land grants would be honored.

In 1954, the chapter placed a plaque in West Los Angeles' Holmby Park to mark the site of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires.

Organized in May 1931, **Bermuda Hundred Chapter** in Chester, Va., was mistakenly chartered Chesterfield Chapter. The chapter voted September 28, 1931, to retain the name it had initially wanted, Bermuda Hundred, to commemorate the rich history of the area.

In 1613, Sir Thomas Dale first settled Bermuda Hundred as a fishing village of about 50 residents. It was positioned north of City Point near Hopewell, just below the "curls" on the James River. The name came from the island of Bermuda where the ship *Sea Venture* sank in 1609 as it was bringing supplies to the Jamestown settlement. The crew built a new ship from the parts and sailed on to Jamestown in 1610. The word "hundred" was an English term for assigning land that would support 100 units of people. Some past residents of Bermuda Hundred include John Rolfe and Reverend Alexander Whitaker, early English settlers of the Virginia Colony.

Bermuda Hundred nearly became the capital of Virginia, but lost out to Richmond during a vote by Virginians in 1780.

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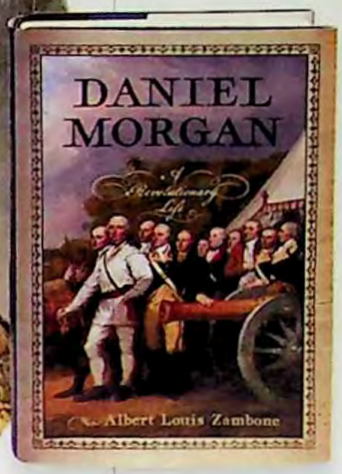

Colonial **Disrupter**

Patriot General Daniel Morgan has remained in undeserved obscurity since the early 19th century, historian Albert Louis Zambone argues in this new biography, *Daniel Morgan: A Revolutionary Life* (Westholme Publishing, 2018). The author asserts that "the Old Wagoner's" victories at Saratoga and Cowpens in South Carolina stand as two of the most pivotal battles of the Revolutionary War.

By any standards, Morgan lived an extraordinary life. Born in 1735 or 1736 in either New Jersey or Pennsylvania, he left home in 1752 and walked to Winchester, Va., then a frontier town in the Shenandoah Valley that would become his lifelong home. He found work digging out, or "grubbing," stumps for farmers, but he had ambition, a strong work ethic, an ability to make friends and formidable physical prowess.

He impressed his employer, who put him in charge of his sawmill. By the end of his first year in Virginia, Morgan had become a teamster. His first taste of military life was in the French and Indian War during General Edmund Braddock's catastrophic Battle of the Monongahela, first as a teamster and later as a Virginia ranger. (See *American Spirit*'s July/August 2018 issue for a related story on the history of the Conestoga wagon.)

While with Braddock, Morgan knocked down a British officer and was sentenced to 500 lashes. He bore the scars for the rest of his life and boasted that the drummer boy counting off the strokes miscounted so that he received only 499.

By the end of the French and Indian War, Morgan had become an officer in a corps of Virginia rangers. He had saved enough of his teamster income to buy some land, which he named Soldier's Rest. He had a reputation as a drinker, gambler and brawler, but he would become somewhat more temperate as he ascended the social ladder.

Zambone notes that Morgan was also a clotheshorse and a ladies' man. Sometime in 1763 or 1764, he and a local woman named Abigail Curry began living together; they had two daughters, Betsey and Nancy, and finally married in 1773.

After Lexington and Concord in April 1775, calls went out in Virginia for riflemen to come to Boston. Not surprisingly, Morgan was one of the first to respond. He raised a company and quick-marched the 600 miles to Cambridge, Mass.—about a 24-day journey later called the "Beeline March." Most of his service in the war would involve rifle companies, and he would employ them arguably better than anyone else.

Morgan was a master at using "combined arms"—rifles, muskets, cavalry and sometimes light artillery—to move fast, strike hard and disrupt enemy maneuvers. He employed these tactics to great effect at Saratoga and again at Cowpens.

Zambone notes that Morgan was a tough but fair disciplinarian, whose men wanted to follow him and gain his approval. In turn, Morgan idolized George Washington and yearned for his approbation. He was greatly disappointed at never serving directly under Washington, and regretted that previous battle injuries and sciatica pain kept him from being at Yorktown to see his longtime foe Cornwallis surrender.

The biography contains little about his family life. In the 1780s, his daughter Nancy married Presley Neville, and they had a happy marriage. His other daughter Betsey married New Jerseyan James Heard, who proved a drunkard and spendthrift. Morgan also had an illegitimate son named Willoughby, who fought with distinction in the War of 1812 and was a career officer. The identity of his mother is unknown.

By the end of his life, Morgan had achieved his youthful ambitions. He rose to the upper echelons of Virginia society. He helped win independence and received national recognition—he even served a term in Congress. Morgan died at home on July 6, 1802, and is buried in his beloved Shenandoah Valley.

Written in lively prose, Zambone's book is a long overdue reexamination of a colorful Everyman, whose life embodies what later generations would call the American Dream. ○

—Bill Hudgins

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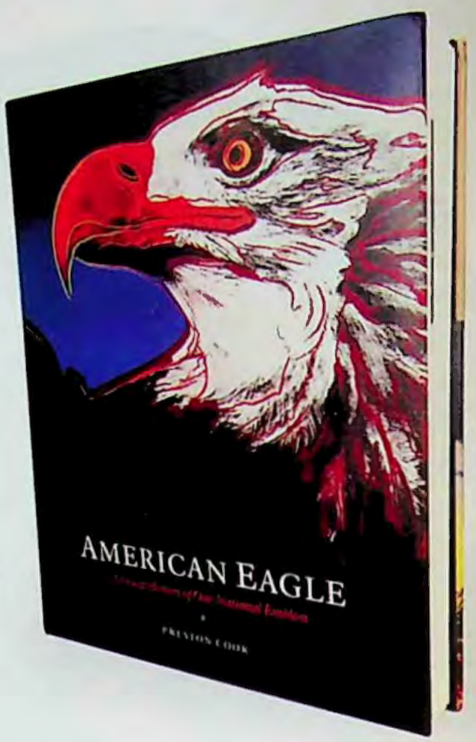
Eloquent Expressions of A National Symbol



A lushly illustrated new coffee-table book by Preston Cook spotlights some of the 25,000 eagle objects collected by the author over the past five decades. *American Eagle: A Visual History of Our National Emblem* (Goff Books, 2019) features illustrations, stamps, engravings, paintings, sculptures and photographs made by thousands of artists since 1782, when the eagle first appeared on the Great Seal of the United States, to the present.

"The bald eagle's impressive stature and natural nobility are compatible with the notion of independence that continues to be a part of American identity, and which the eagle still eloquently represents after more than 200 years," Cook writes in the book.

A retired real estate investor, member of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) and lifetime member of the American Bald Eagle Foundation, Cook was inspired to begin collecting eagles after seeing the 1965 movie "A Thousand Clowns." He often quotes his favorite line: "You can never have too many eagles."

The book is proof that he lives by his motto. It explores the bald eagle in American life through objects such as a brass button from one of George Washington's presidential inaugurations, original prints by John James Audubon, and numerous military insignia and ceremonial badges and pins, including those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, SAR and National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

These objects chart the bald eagle's appearance in the military, government, politics, commerce, travel, nature and art. In addition to spotlighting fine art prints of eagle illustrations, the huge book shows a dizzying array of the eagle in popular culture, expressed in comic books and on sports memorabilia, hood ornaments, games, playing cards and even cookie cutters. Detailed captions for the more than 1,300 images provide context for the objects, and an annotated chronology gives readers an illustrated timeline of the bald eagle as a living symbol of the nation.

In the future, much of Cook's collection will be housed and displayed at an expansion of the National Eagle Center in Wabasha, Minn., on the banks of the Mississippi River. The center, which allows visitors to view live bald and golden eagles up close and in the wild, is developing an $18 million museum to house the objects. To learn more about the center, visit www.nationaleaglecenter.org. For more on the collection, visit http://americaneaglecollection.com. ✪

—Jamie Roberts

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City *of* Connection

— By Jamie Roberts —

Once a trade mecca and home to oil and steel titans, Cleveland's access to geographic features such as a Great Lake and a meandering river first sparked its growth, and networks of canals and rail lines cemented its status as a transportation hub for the region. Despite setbacks caused by the worldwide evolution of manufacturing practices, population and economic declines, and other social and cultural factors, Cleveland has steadily regained its place as a commercial and cultural powerhouse for the Midwest. Through the highs and lows, Clevelanders have maintained a positive spirit and continue to write a brighter future for their city.

Water, Water Everywhere

What Ohio city was once part of Connecticut? Trivia buffs know the winning answer is Cleveland, which was founded on July 22, 1796, by the Connecticut Land Company. The company sent surveyors, led by General Moses Cleaveland, to segment Connecticut's 3 million acre Western Reserve into townships. Starting in Buffalo, N.Y., Cleaveland and his surveying team sailed the coast of Lake Erie and disembarked at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The expedition established the territory's unofficial capital along the eastern bank.

Cuyahoga, or "crooked river," was named by the American Indian tribes that first settled the area. Subsequent pioneers were slow to move to the new settlement, first named Cleaveland in honor of its leader, because of the perceived high cost for lots ($50), harsh winters and hard-to-cultivate

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The Cleveland script sign at Edgewater Park, which features views of Lake Erie and the downtown skyline

swampy lowlands—called the Flats—on either side of the Cuyahoga. "As late as 1800, a company representative reported that only three men lived in Cleveland," according to the Ohio History Center encyclopedia. "Ten years later, there were only 57 residents." One of the village's notable first residents was Lorenzo Carter, a Connecticut transplant who built a large log cabin along the riverfront and became a fur trader.

Opening Gateways to Industry

In the 1820s, the town grew more significantly. It commenced road improvements that made it easier to travel throughout the state, and it invested in a harbor that attracted boat traffic, permitting faster trading between Cleaveland and other places along Lake Erie. It was during this time that Cleaveland's spelling became more efficient, as well: According to local legend, in 1831 the *Cleveland Advertiser* dropped the "a" from Cleaveland, probably to save space on the newspaper's masthead.

Cleveland's expansion sharply increased after the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed in 1832. By linking the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, enabling ships to make their way to the Atlantic Ocean, it opened up Cleveland and the rest of Ohio to a huge new market for goods. Cleveland was officially incorporated as a city in 1836, and railroads arrived in the late 1840s–1850s.

By the late 19th century, the city's access to so many different transportation routes and its proximity to large deposits of coal and iron ore attracted industry—and brought prosperity.

Severance Hall was built in 1931 for the Cleveland Orchestra.

In 1870, John D. Rockefeller and his partners began the Standard Oil Company and transformed the city into the nation's oil capital. At the same time, Samuel Mather began producing steel; his and other steel mills employed 28 percent of Cleveland's total labor force by 1880.

During the late 1800s and the early 1900s Cleveland also became a cultural beacon for northern Ohio. In 1894, the Euclid Beach Park opened on the southern shore of Lake Erie and offered Coney Island-style attractions. In 1901, the newly formed American League awarded the city a professional baseball team—originally known as the Cleveland Blues before changing its name in 1915 to the Cleveland Indians. Both the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Cleveland Orchestra were founded during the late 1910s.

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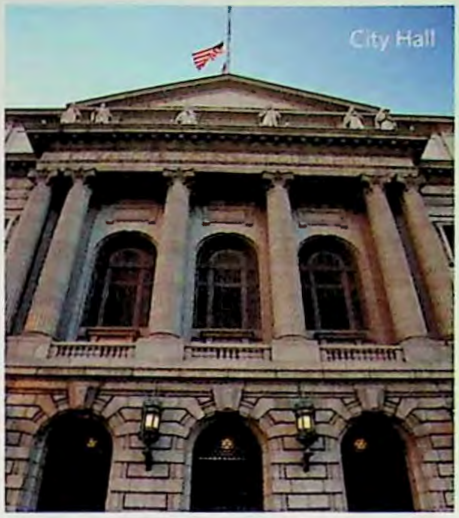
City Hall

Cleveland Museum of Art

During this period impressive buildings were constructed for Cleveland City Hall, Cleveland Public Library and Cleveland Public Auditorium according to the City Beautiful movement, an architecture and urban planning philosophy that thrived between the 1890s and 1920s. Its adherents believed a well-planned city anchored with visually appealing classical architecture could encourage civic pride and help boost the spirit of inhabitants.

From Boom to Bust and Back Again

By the turn of the 20th century, Cleveland was becoming a vital manufacturing center for the nation, particularly in oil refining and steel, rail and automotive production. The city's many industrial jobs attracted European immigrants and black and white migrants from the South, and by 1920, it was the nation's fifth most-populous city. That same year the Cleveland Indians won the World Series.

After such a long, sustained boom, the stock market crash of 1929 hit Cleveland hard. Its steel and oil companies tried to weather the financial bust by laying off hundreds of workers. Despite the gloom of the Great Depression, in 1936 and 1937 Cleveland celebrated the centennial of its incorporation as a city with a Great Lakes Exposition. The elaborate World's Fair-like event generated the construction of 200 Art Deco-style buildings along the shores of Lake Erie north of downtown. The event drew 4 million visitors in its first summer and 7 million in its second—exciting crowds with theatrical performances, exotic attractions and inventions such as General Electric's first 50,000-watt lightbulb.

FirstEnergy Stadium, home of the Cleveland Browns

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The city recovered somewhat after World War II and throughout the 1950s. Cleveland fans cheered when the Indians won the 1948 World Series and when the Browns, which joined the NFL in 1950, won championships in 1950, 1954, 1955 and 1964. However, in the second half of the century, the city's population and economy began to decline again. Like many U.S. cities in the 1960s, Cleveland was the setting for social and racial unrest, and residents migrated to the suburbs. The highly polluted Cuyahoga River infamously caught fire in 1969, and in the following two decades, the contraction and closure of railroad and steel companies led to high unemployment. In 1978, "Cleveland became the first city since the Great Depression to default on its financial obligations," according to the Ohio History Center encyclopedia. It remained in default until 1987.

But by the bicentennial celebrations in 1996, the city had begun to rebound, building new professional baseball, basketball and football venues, a state-of-the-art science and technology museum, and the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. The bad press that sprung up around Cuyahoga River's toxicity helped lead to the passage of the Clean Water Act, and today the river as well as Lake Erie is much cleaner and clearer. The Flats area, which used to be full of furnaces, foundries and factories, was transformed into a hip enclave for tourists, boasting restaurants, nightclubs and brewpubs.

Since the turn of the 21st century, the city has improved its infrastructure, strengthened and diversified its economy, and gained a national reputation in medicine through institutions such as the Cleveland Clinic. In 2016, the Cleveland Cavaliers reveled in an NBA championship and the city was the host of the Republican National Convention.

Cleveland History Center

When You Go

Cleveland's list of attractions is diverse, with locales to interest history buffs, art mavens, rock 'n' rollers, sports fanatics, movie lovers, and old and young alike. Here are a few of its must-see sites.

Cleveland History Center

The center draws from the Western Reserve Historical Society's extensive collection of artifacts to tell the story of Northeast Ohio from 1796 to the present. On the museum's nine-acre site are two historic homes, as well as the Crawford Auto Aviation Collection, which boasts more than 140 antique cars, 10 aircraft and numerous motorcycles, bikes, boats and carriages. The museum also includes a restored Grand Carousel rescued from the lakefront Euclid Beach Park after it closed in the late 1960s; visitors can even ride the original wooden carousel horses.
www.wrhs.org/plan-your-visit/history-center

Cleveland Museum of Art

Founded in 1913 by prominent Cleveland industrialists Hinman Hurlbut, John Huntington and Horace Kelley, the Cleveland Museum of Art is renowned for its substantial collection of Asian and Egyptian art. The neoclassical, white marble, Beaux-Arts building is located in historic Wade Park. Honoring the wish of the museum's founders, admission is still free.
www.clevelandart.org

Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and Museum

Founded in 1983, this downtown museum—designed by architect I.M. Pei on Lake Erie—recognizes the most influential musical artists and other significant figures who helped develop rock 'n' roll. Visitors can walk through the Hall of Fame and learn about each of the inductees who have demonstrated 25 or more years of musical excellence; view memorabilia from artists' lives; explore exhibits on the origin of various musical movements; and see a "Power of Rock" theater experience that highlights previous induction night performances.
www.rockhall.com

Great Lakes Science Center

The Great Lakes Science Center invites visitors to explore space in the NASA Glenn Visitor Center, examine medical breakthroughs in a BioMedTech Gallery, and take a closer look at Cleveland's maritime history through artifacts such as a restored William G. Mather steamship.
www.greatscience.com

Rock & Roll Hall of Fame

International Women's Air & Space Museum

This free museum at Burke Lakefront Airport salutes Amelia Earhart and other early 20th century women aviators such as Ruth Nichols, Bessie Coleman, Harriet Quimby, Katherine Wright and Jackie Cochran. It also houses exhibits on Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) and NASA's women mission controllers.
www.iwasm.org

Lakeview Cemetery

Many of Ohio's industry and civic leaders, such as John D. Rockefeller and Eliot Ness, are buried at this unlikely tourist destination. Notable features include the 180-foot-high monument

James A. Garfield Monument

to Cuyahoga County native President James A. Garfield, the stunning Wade Memorial Chapel with Tiffany stained glass windows and 285 acres of gardens.
https://lakeviewcemetery.com

League Park

The original home base of the Cleveland Indians, historic League Park claims the status of the Major League Baseball's oldest existing ball grounds. It's where the Indians won

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the 1920 World Series and the Cleveland Buckeyes won the 1945 Negro League World Series. Today the site is a public park; preservationists helped restore the old ticket house, which now houses the Baseball Heritage Museum.
www.leaguepark.info

Dunham Tavern Museum

This midtown museum offers glimpses into the lives of early Ohio settlers, such as Rufus and Jane Pratt Dunham, who came to the Western Reserve from Massachusetts in 1819 to farm. In 1823, they built a tavern for stagecoach passengers, and it's one of the oldest buildings in Cleveland to remain in its original place.
http://dunhamtavern.org

West Side Market

More than a century ago, this indoor, European-style market welcomed Cleveland's immigrant community. Family-owned stands still sell fresh produce, meat, seafood, baked and specialty goods, cheese, candy and flowers. Opened to the public in 1912, the market is designed to look like a train station and is marked by a 137-foot-tall clock tower.
http://westsidemarket.org

Veterans' Memorials

First erected in Public Square in 1894, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument honors Civil War soldiers and sailors from Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, Ohio. On top of the 125-foot column of polished black stone sits a statue of Lady Liberty, goddess of freedom, and at the base of the memorial, four bronze battle scenes symbolize the navy, artillery, infantry and cavalry.
www.soldiersandsailors.com

Nearby is Veterans' Memorial Plaza with the Fountain of Eternal Life as its centerpiece. The memorial honors service members from the Greater Cleveland area who died or were declared missing from all wars beginning with the Spanish-American War through wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

USS *Cod* Submarine Memorial

Located in North Coast Harbor on Lake Erie, this World War II submarine is open for tours May through September.
http://usscod.org

Playhouse Square

Along downtown's Euclid Avenue, Playhouse Square boasts nine theaters within a one-block radius, including five historic theaters that have been restored to their original 1920s opulence.
www.playhousesquare.org

A Christmas Story House and Museum

Based on the 1983 holiday classic, the restored house from "A Christmas Story" is open year-round for tours and overnight stays. Across the street, a museum features original props and costumes such as the toys from the Higbee's department store window, Randy's snowsuit and Miss Shields' chalkboard.
www.achristmasstoryhouse.com ○

Just a Short Drive Away

Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Set aside as a national recreation area in 1974 and redesignated as a national park in 2000, Cuyahoga Valley National Park covers 33,000 acres of forests and open farmland and provides recreational opportunities along the Cuyahoga River. The Towpath Trail, following the historic route of the Ohio & Erie Canal, runs throughout the park for more than 20 of its 80-plus miles. Hike to the 65-foot Brandywine Falls, or take a trip aboard the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, a vintage railroad that offers trips between Independence and Akron, Ohio.
Cuyahoga Valley National Park: www.nps.org/cunp; Towpath Trail: www.ohioanderiecanal.com

First Ladies National Historic Site

This site in Canton, Ohio, an hour south of Cleveland, honors the lives and accomplishments of America's first ladies. It includes the Victorian-era home of First Lady Ida Saxton McKinley as well as an Education and Research Center housed in the former 1895 City National Bank Building.
www.nps.gov/fila

Pro Football Hall of Fame

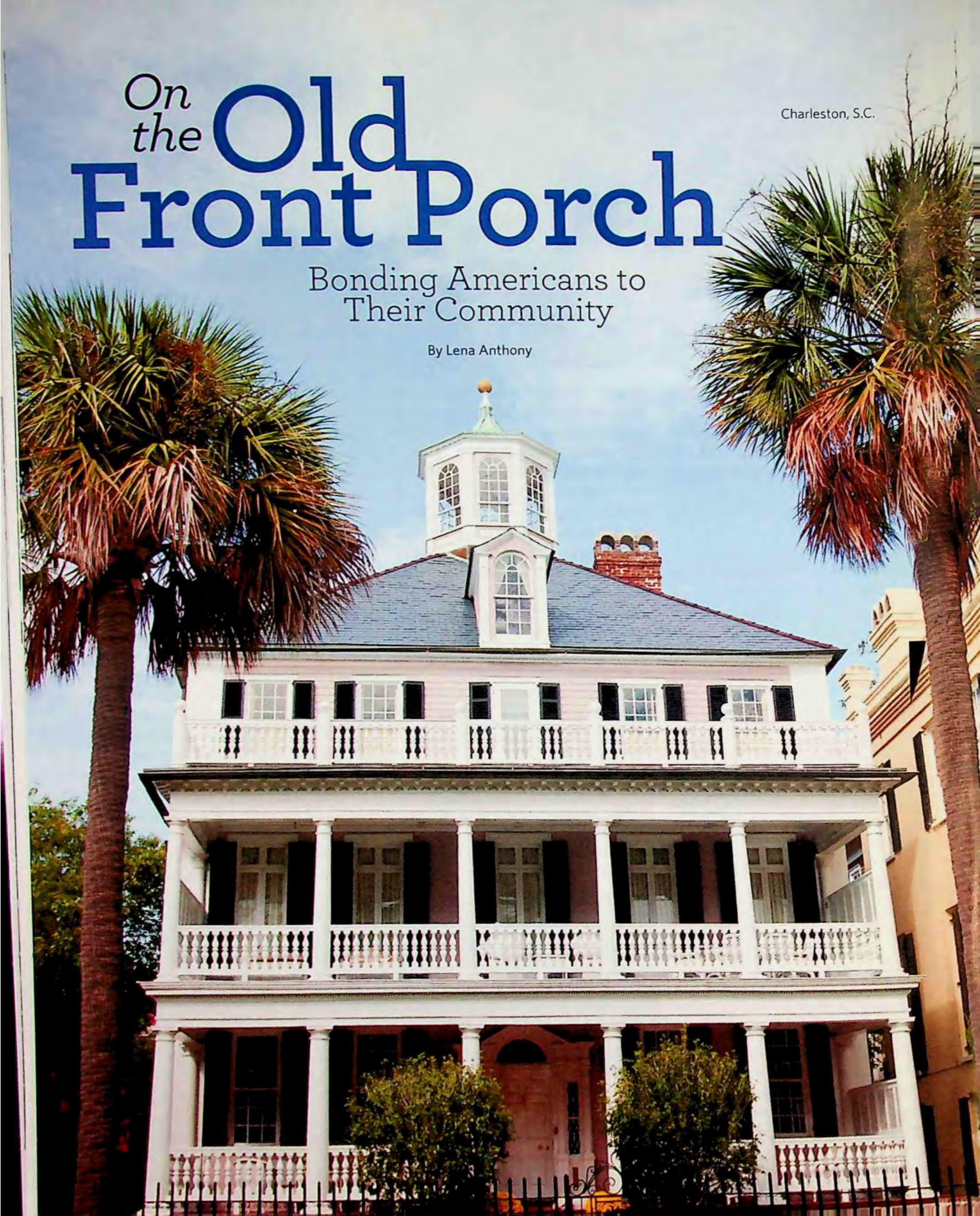
In 1920, before it was known as the NFL, the American Professional Football Association was founded in Canton. Since 1963, the city has been home to the Hall of Fame, which houses bronze busts of the more than 300 inductees, both players and coaches alike. In addition to memorabilia, game balls, jerseys and Super Bowl championship rings, the museum offers interactive elements such as touch-screen kiosks with key statistics on each player.
www.profootballhof.com

DESTINATION CLEVELAND

On the Old Front Porch

Bonding Americans to Their Community

By Lena Anthony



Charleston, S.C.

Seaside

If you've ever passed through or had the pleasure of staying in Seaside, a planned beachside community in the Florida Panhandle, then you know that every home within its boundaries has a front porch. And not just any front porch, but a deep one, made for gathering. Every porch is situated close enough to the street so that passersby don't have to raise their voices to say hello yet far enough way to give porch-sitters some privacy.

This is no accident, but all part of the town's building requirements. When the master plan was first developed in the early 1980s by Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, Miami-based architects who are credited with helping start the New Urbanism movement, the porches were there for practical reasons—as a staging area to cool down the hot Florida air before it entered the home.

But a funny thing happened once the first residents moved in: "We realized after the houses were up that everybody saw the social component of the porch—its status as the important in-between space separating the public realm from the private realm," Plater-Zyberk explained to Michael Dolan in *The American Porch: An Informal History of an Informal Place* (The Lyons Press, 2002).

A front porch is practical, to be sure, but it also offers dwellers something more—a uniquely American cultural experience, one that has risen and fallen and risen again with the times.

When colonists settled the New World, they built what they knew. And for the most part, they knew little about porches. "In the early days, residents of New England understood 'porch' to mean a space inside the front door that functioned like a modern mudroom," Dolan said.

— Colonial Coverings —

In the 18th century, porches appeared on inns and taverns, as observed by Isaac Weld, an Irish explorer who spent three years traveling throughout the United States and Canada before the turn of the 19th century. He documented the experience in his book, *Travels Through the States of North America, and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, During the Years 1795, 1796 and 1797.*

Front stoops of Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., brownstones

McIntire Garrison House

"Every 10 or 12 miles upon this road there are taverns, which are all built of wood, and much in the same style, with a porch in front the entire length of the house," he wrote of his journeys from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

— Give Me Shelter —

Some Colonial homes in New England and the mid-Atlantic regions featured porch-like elements. Homes built in the Garrison style featured a jetty, in which the second story overhung the first. In frontier settings, the design element helped residents defend themselves against unwanted attacks. But for the most part jettying was used to gain space and shelter the lower walls from water. One of the oldest and best-preserved frontier examples is the circa-1707 McIntire Garrison House in York, Maine.

— Dutch Treat —

In New York and New Jersey, Dutch settlers brought the roofless stoep, or step. In an October 29, 1748, entry in his diary, Swedish botanist and traveler Peter Kalm described the architecture of New Brunswick, N.J.: "The houses were covered with shingles; before each door there was an elevation, to which you ascend by some steps from the street; it resembled a small balcony, and had some benches on

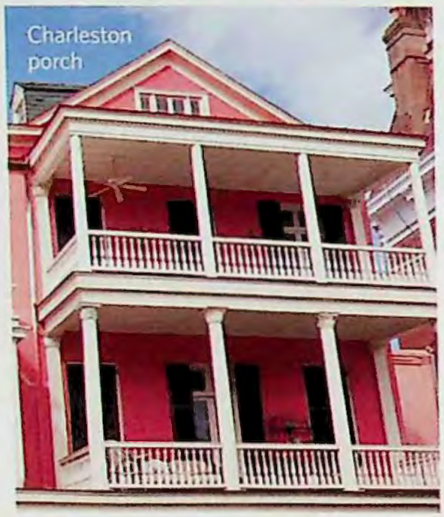
GETTY IMAGES; WIKIPEDIA

Monticello

both sides on which the people sat in the evenings, in order to enjoy the fresh air, and have the pleasure of viewing those who passed it."

— Beat the Heat —

The need for climate control made the porch a ubiquitous fixture on Southern homes, particularly around Charleston, S.C. But it wasn't colonists' ingenuity that resulted in the porch; instead, the idea came from many residents' connection to the Caribbean. They escaped the heat by building "cooling, breeze-filled verandas of Caribbean or African origin," write Renee Kahn and Ellen Meagher in *Preserving Porches: Two Experts Tell You How to Restore Your Porch to Its Original Beauty* (Henry Holt and Company, 1990).


Charleston porch

— Italian Influence —

However, it wasn't the Caribbean-style veranda that inspired the impressive porch at Drayton Hall, the estate built for South Carolina Governor John Drayton outside of Charleston in 1738. The home remains one of America's earliest examples of Palladian architecture, which was influenced by the works of the 16th-century Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

"The two-story, recessed Palladian porch at Drayton Hall was one of the first of its kind in the Colonies," according to Kahn and Meagher. "It demonstrated the sophistication of its owner while providing a practical response to the heat and humidity of a Charleston summer."

Drayton Hall

— Of Porticos and Piazzas —

Thomas Jefferson helped popularize the porch when he built Monticello, which features a two-column deep extended portico, a kind of porch supported by columns (in this case, Doric). In 1787, George Washington added the iconic piazza (Italian for veranda, which is Portuguese for porch) to the back of Mount Vernon, forgoing frontal placement for a great view of the Potomac.

— Prominence and Popularity —

By the mid-19th century, porches became a standard element of residential American architecture, thanks in part to the enthusiasm of Andrew Jackson Downing, a landscape architect who published influential house pattern books that prominently featured front porches. In 1841, he issued *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, in which he explained the role a front porch should play.

"A fine country house, without a porch or covered shelter to the doorway of some description, is therefore as incomplete to the correct eye as a well-printed book without a title page, leaving the stranger to plunge at once, in media res, without the friendly preparation of a single word of introduction."

But it wasn't just Jackson's advocacy for the porch that made it so popular, explained Kahn and Meagher.

"The front porch owed much of its newfound popularity to an increase in free time, the result of industrialization and massive population growth," they wrote. "For the first time in American history, there was a substantial leisure class, free from the endless survival chores of the Colonial era."

What's more, industrialization not only gave Americans more free time, but it also made building materials like porch columns and ornate cornice details more accessible. While they were previously carved by hand, machines could now mass-produce these materials, which drove down costs.

GETTY IMAGES; WIKIPEDIA

Southern porch

Right: A delegation gathers around presidential candidate William McKinley's porch in Canton, Ohio, in October 1896.

— On the Campaign Trail —

The front porch took center stage during the 1880 presidential election, when James Garfield staged what's thought of as the front-porch campaign, giving speeches to the throngs of people who flocked to his home.

The maneuver worked, which encouraged two future presidents—Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley—to successfully employ similar strategies, in 1888 and 1896, respectively.

— A New Blueprint —

Craftsman-style homes, popular up until about 1930, were the last to prominently feature front porches. The rise of the automobile led to their fall. In the 1920s and 1930s, noisy, stinky cars on the streets forced families into the back yard (and onto back patios). And later, once the TV and air-conditioning were invented, families moved inside and front porches disappeared from blueprints.

Craftsman-style home with porch

"The wonderful American porch, a product of modern technology and inventiveness was, ironically, also its victim," Kahn and Meagher write.

But thank goodness for preservation and what Kahn and Meagher call the "all-too human need for familiar surroundings."

— Back in Style —

Whether returning historical porches to their original splendor or making the front-of-house feature a requisite in New Urbanist planned communities, front porches are poised for a comeback. Research from the National Association of Home Builders shows front porches are on the rise. The percentage built grew from 42 percent in 1994 to 65 percent in 2018.

Also consider the growing popularity of Porchfest, a one-day music festival that turns front porches into live music stages. The event started in 2007 in a single Ithaca, N.Y., neighborhood and now includes more than 100 porch-friendly communities across the United States each year.

Color Me Blue: Have you ever wondered why some porch ceilings are painted blue? Some point to a superstition that blue paint, by resembling water, can ward off "haints," or restless ghosts. Others say the color keeps bugs away and nightfall at bay. Check out an upcoming post on *American Spirit*'s Facebook page to learn more about this colorful design quirk.

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The Bigelow House Museum

Family, Territory, Equality

By Courtney Peter | Photography by Nate Naismith

Seldom does a single historic site encapsulate a city's progression from far-flung frontier to modern state capital. But the Bigelow House Museum in Olympia, Wash., the oldest residence in the city and one of the earliest surviving homes in the Pacific Northwest, achieves that feat by focusing on the four resident generations of its eponymous family. The genealogical journey begins with Daniel and Ann Elizabeth White Bigelow, who separately traversed the Oregon Trail nearly 170 years ago.

Together, they settled in the South Puget Sound area, where they raised a family, helped build a community, advocated for equality and once even hosted Susan B. Anthony for dinner. Today, local and regional history commingles with a remarkably intact family archive at the private home turned historic house museum, just as it did throughout the Bigelows' residence.

Westward Home

A native of the Northeast, Daniel Richardson Bigelow was born in New York state in 1824, attended Union College in Schenectady, N.Y.—the first college chartered by the state's Board of Regents—and read law at Harvard. In 1851, he followed the Oregon Trail west. By the end of the year Daniel had settled in Olympia, at the southern end of Puget Sound. Working quickly to establish roots, he filed a 160-acre land claim, set up a law practice and got involved in local politics.

At Olympia's 1852 Fourth of July celebration, Daniel gave an influential patriotic oration that spurred efforts for Washington to separate from Oregon Territory. His message gained permanence on September 11, 1852, when *The Columbian*, Washington's first newspaper, devoted nearly one-quarter of its inaugural edition to his speech. Washington Territory was created on March 2, 1853.

A circa-1889 Bigelow family portrait

Daniel's diary, preserved in the Bigelow House Museum collection, offers insight into this period. "He writes about reading law in Boston at Harvard and the kinds of lectures and events he went to during his formative years," said Shanna Stevenson, an Olympia Historical Society and Bigelow House Museum board member. "It's interesting to connect his ideas as a young man in Boston, and how those strands of thought come to fruition in Olympia."

Also in 1851, at age 14, Ann Elizabeth White set out from Wisconsin with her family to join her father in the Oregon Territory, which encompassed present-day Washington state. The Whites settled southeast of Olympia. Ann Elizabeth, who worked as a teacher in the Nisqually Delta area about 12 miles away, boarded with a local family during the workweek and spent weekends at home.

OLYMPIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND BIGELOW HOUSE MUSEUM

< Clockwise from top left: Period-appropriate wallpaper in various patterns blankets the interior, as in the back parlor shown here. | A view of the home's southwestern corner | Presented in Arts and Crafts style to reflect a 1920s renovation, the dining room sits ready to host a family dinner. | The library contains the top of a standing desk Daniel brought from back east. | A hallmark of the Carpenter Gothic style, the arched window of an upstairs bedroom frames a view of Olympia. | A copy of the women's suffrage speech Daniel Bigelow gave before the territorial legislature | The home's managers are mulling whether to renovate this original 1870s storage shed and open it to the public.

Wed in 1854, Daniel and Ann Elizabeth initially lived in a small cabin Daniel built on his land claim just east of downtown. By 1860 they had moved into the two-story Carpenter Gothic home where they reared eight children, guided by their strong Methodist faith and devotion to public education, temperance, minority rights and women's suffrage.

Pursuing Equality

"Leading up to the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, there's renewed interest in the suffrage movement," Stevenson said. "The Bigelow House Museum is integral to the territorial history of suffrage."

Daniel served two stints in the territorial legislature in Olympia. From 1854 to 1856 he represented Thurston County as a councilman, and in 1871 he became a member of Washington's House of Representatives. On October 14, 1871, he argued in favor of women's suffrage before the territorial legislature.

"If I understand the principles of self government, man has no more right to say that woman shall or shall not vote than woman has to say the same of man. As a matter of natural right, I know of no valid argument to deny franchise to women any more than to men. In our form of government the more universal the right of franchise the greater the security to individual rights," Daniel said.

The women's suffrage movement commanded regional attention in autumn 1871, when women's rights leaders Susan B. Anthony and Abigail Scott Duniway toured the Northwest. In mid-October they reached Olympia, the center of the women's suffrage movement in Washington, where the territorial legislature determined voter eligibility. While in town, Anthony attended the first convention of the Washington Territory Women's Suffrage Association, which the Bigelows helped form.

On October 18, Anthony dined at the Bigelow home. A diary entry noted the visit and alluded to another collaboration: "Dined at Judge Bigelow's—his wife splendid—met some members of the Legislature—voluntary vote invites me to address Legislature tomorrow at 2 p.m."

Daniel had introduced the joint resolution inviting Anthony and Duniway to address the legislature, as well as the local

women gathered in the chamber to observe. In her speech, Anthony cited the 14th and 15th Amendments, in addition to the Constitution itself.

Although Washington women did not win suffrage in 1871, they did gain voting rights in 1883. Both Ann Elizabeth and her mother are listed as registrants on early voter rolls. Washington invalidated and reinstated women's suffrage several times before permanently restoring women's voting rights in 1910. Daniel died in 1905, but Ann Elizabeth lived until 1926—long enough to see all American women win suffrage when the 19th Amendment took effect on August 26, 1920.

History Made Personal

The Bigelow home remained in the family for nearly 150 years, often housing multiple generations at a time. In 1994, the nonprofit Bigelow House Preservation Association (BHPA) bought the house from descendants Daniel and Mary Ann Bigelow and launched a major effort to restore its territorial-era appearance, inside and out. The next year the Bigelow House opened as a museum. Under a provision of the sale, Daniel and Mary Ann remained in residence until their deaths in 2005, sharing their home with the public during their final decade.

Steep gables and detailed trim punctuate the exterior with Carpenter Gothic flair. Popular in the United States during the mid-19th century and noted for its use of wood, as opposed to Gothic architecture's use of stone, the style reflects the home's era of construction as well as the local timber trade. Olympia Historical Society and Bigelow House Museum, which was created through a 2013 merger with the BHPA and now manages the site, takes special care to preserve the original wooden ornamentation from the effects of the region's wet climate.

Inside, each room uses artifacts and displays to interpret a place on the continuum of Bigelow family history and stewardship, framed within the larger context of local and regional history. For example, the library features a standing desk that Daniel brought with him over the Oregon Trail. In the front parlor sits the chair Anthony used during her visit, as well as a number of musical instruments, including a Steinway piano the original family shipped around South America's Cape Horn. An upstairs bedroom displays Sunday go-to-meeting clothing in keeping with the Bigelows' Methodist faith.

Although much of the interpretation relates to the territorial era, that focus is not exclusive. "We try to incorporate the long history of the house, which in this part of the country is quite unusual," Stevenson said. To that end, the dining room's Arts and Crafts era decor depicts a 1920s aesthetic, and the kitchen dates to the 1950s, linoleum and all. It's an inclusive approach that shows visitors how the home, the family and the territory evolved together.

"This is all of a piece," Stevenson said. "The house itself is an artifact. All of the things that have come into the house over a long period of time are still there—the furnishings, the photographs, the papers. You get a sense of the history of the house and the people who lived there. We know what they ate and what they wore. We have the kinds of books they read and the types of handicrafts they made. It makes for a really authentic visitor experience." ○

IF YOU GO

Bigelow House Museum
918 Glass Ave NE,
Olympia, Wash.
olympiahistory.org/bigelow-house

Save the Date:
Each year in early December, the Olympia Historical Society and Bigelow House Museum presents the Holiday Tour of Historic Homes, its biggest annual fundraising event. Bigelow House Museum is always the final stop on the tour of local historic properties decked in holiday finery. This year's event, set for December 8, 2019, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of Bigelow House Museum's addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

Following in Lafayette's Footsteps

By Abbey Dean

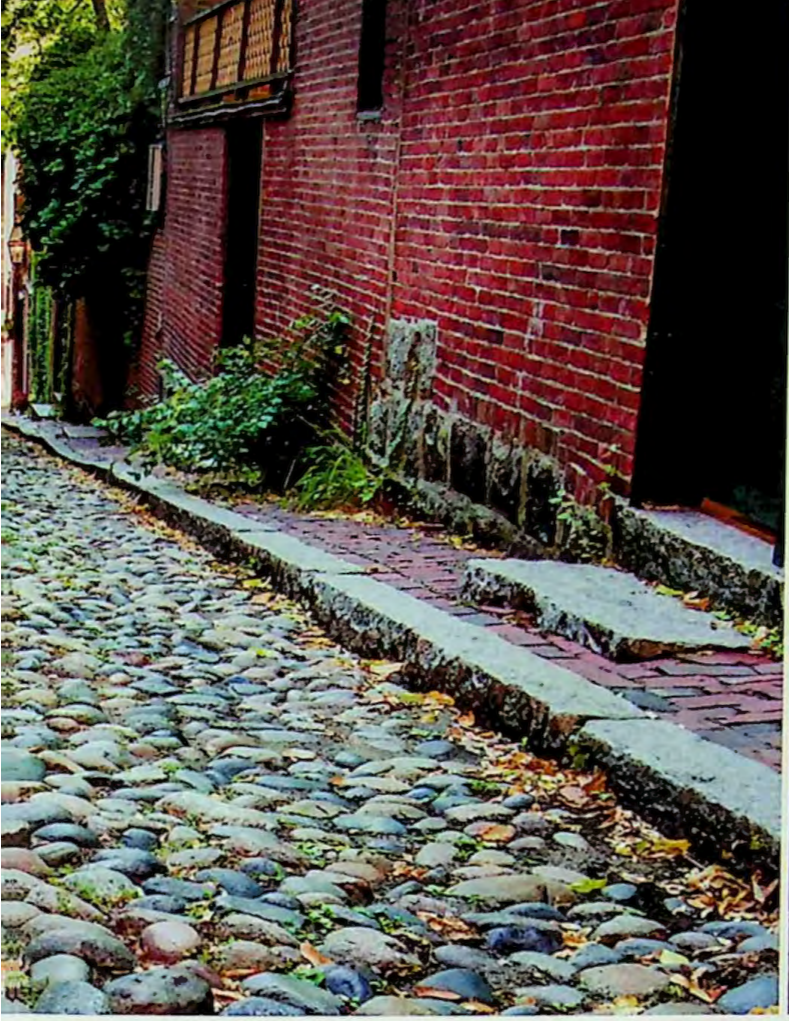
By modern-day standards, farewell tours are the stuff of rock stars and entertainment icons. But long before the days of sold-out stadium tours, there was a young America's deep-rooted reverence for Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, better known as the Marquis de Lafayette.

A hero of the American Revolution, a beloved friend to Founding Fathers George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and a champion of republican values, the Marquis de Lafayette was a universally beloved figure in the minds and hearts of Americans. And, in 1824, shortly before the country's 50th anniversary, then President James Monroe recognized that Americans sorely needed something, or rather someone, to serve as a unifying presence.

So, in February 1824, Congress and President Monroe extended an invitation to the living legend to tour the United States as "the Nation's Guest," according to his valet and secretary Auguste Levasseur's account described in *Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825* (Carey and Lea, 1829). In this letter, Monroe details "the sincere attachment of the whole Nation ... whose ardent desire is once more to see you amongst them."

So on July 13, 1824, Lafayette departed France from the port of Le Havre with Levasseur and Lafayette's son, George Washington Motier de Lafayette, in tow. Lafayette's 5,000-mile journey—later deemed Lafayette's Farewell Tour as it would be the general's final visit before his death—became a national event unlike the country had ever seen or has yet to see since.

GETTY IMAGES; WIKIPEDIA



As the bicentennial of Lafayette's Farewell Tour approaches in 2024, a Franco-American effort to document, map and mark Lafayette's tour is currently underway. Called the Lafayette Trail (thelafayettetrail.com), the effort seeks to memorialize Lafayette's footsteps by combining history, computer science and cartography into a user-friendly, web-based mapping program aimed at students.

Be Our Guest

In 1824, toward the end of what would later be called the "Era of Good Feelings," tensions across the country were high. President Monroe would soon be the last of the Revolutionary generation to hold the presidency, and that year's election between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams would prove to be among the country's most hostile.

Julien Icher, the founder and executive director of the Lafayette Trail, said that understanding the political context around the time before and during Lafayette's tour is essential to comprehend its impact.

"A new generation of leaders is beginning to take over the country, and we are at a time when the generation of Founding Fathers is dying out," Icher said. "There was a need to rekindle patriotic ideas and remember how hard it was for Americans to secure their liberty and win independence. That's why Lafayette is so important; his visit reinvigorates the country."

By this time few Revolutionary War veterans or Founding Fathers were still alive; in fact, according to Icher, Lafayette was the last surviving major general of the Continental Army. As such, it would be an understatement to describe Lafayette as anything other than a celebrity.

When Lafayette arrived in New York Harbor on August 15, 1824, he was greeted by tens of thousands of people. This passionate fanfare of parades, ceremonies, artillery salutes, songs and dances followed Lafayette as he made his way from New York to Boston to Philadelphia and eventually to Washington, D.C., for his first official event on October 12, where he would be received by President Monroe.

Lafayette would continue to travel throughout Virginia over the following month, visiting old battlefields and staying with friends such as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Lafayette

Above, counterclockwise: Lafayette arrived in New York Harbor in August 1824, disembarking at Castle Garden, now Castle Clinton National Monument. • Lafayette was entertained at Boxwood Hall, the Elizabeth, N.J., home of Jonathan Dayton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. • Lafayette dedicated August 27, 1824, to touring the historical landmarks of Boston. • Lafayette visited and spoke on this veranda of the Owen-Thomas House in Savannah, Ga.

GETTY IMAGES; FLICKR

would return to Washington, D.C., as winter took hold, thus hampering his travel, and would witness the end of the 1824 election between Jackson and Adams. After a long ordeal, the House of Representatives would ultimately decide the presidency in favor of Adams, whose win would shock the country.

"Jackson was the superstar," Icher said. "He was really expected to win, but he doesn't and people were furious. The South and the Western frontier strongly supported Jackson, and there was talk of people going up to Washington with weapons in their hands to make sure their concerns and frustrations were understood. But you know what they do instead? They go see Lafayette while he's touring the country. He had this unique capacity to hold the nation together at a time when it was really threatened by partisan divides."

Above, left to right: An 1870s engraving of the Marquis de Lafayette laying the cornerstone for the Bunker Hill monument on the 50th anniversary of the battle. The 221-foot granite obelisk would not be completed until 1842. • The Bunker Hill monument stands above the battlefield now known as Breed's Hill, marking the site where provincial forces constructed a redoubt, or earthen fort, prior to the battle.

America's Favorite Fighting Frenchman

Though Lafayette's tour was originally intended to last four months, an outpouring of invitations and requests for him to visit extended his journey to 13 months. In that time, he traveled by steamboat, carriage and horse to all 24 states, often at a fast pace with frequent, unscheduled detours. In New England alone, Lafayette made more than 170 stops, despite being plagued by some delays due to poorly maintained country roads and mechanical failures.

In his memoir, *Figures of the Past* (Robert Brothers, 1883), Josiah Quincy Jr. describes a moment in June 1825 when he sees Lafayette cross into New Hampshire:

"To me his last words were 'Remember, we must meet again in France!' And so saying, he kissed me upon both cheeks. 'If Lafayette had kissed me,' said an enthusiastic lady of my acquaintance, 'depend upon it, I would never have washed my face again as long as I lived!' The remark may be taken as fairly marking the point which the flood-tide of affectionate admiration reached in those days."

Walter Harriman similarly describes the crowd when Lafayette passed through New Hampshire in his *History of Warner, New Hampshire* (The Republican Press Association, 1879). "Before Lafayette could alight from his carriage, an eager crowd pressed forward to look upon his face and to grasp his hand."

The Lafayette Trail Project

Icher's Lafayette Trail project consists of two primary components: a web-based mapping program representing Lafayette's journey, as well as a campaign to promote road signage in partnership with U.S. authorities. Icher hopes that his project can renew interest in the Marquis de Lafayette and earn the general the attention he deserves in American history courses.

ALAMY; GETTY IMAGES

"There's so little time devoted to studying the Revolutionary War and, because there are figures like the Founding Fathers to study, Lafayette is pushed to the side," Icher said. Though the hit Broadway musical "Hamilton," in which the Marquis de Lafayette is featured, has also helped inspire some curiosity, he admits.

In his own travels across the country, Icher began charting Lafayette's stops in 2017 and will continue to do so with the hopes of capturing as many events along the trail before the bicentennial of Lafayette's Farewell Tour in 2024. So far, he's mapped out 820 distinct events—such as official receptions on the tour or hotels where Lafayette stayed—using primary source documents and some investigative "boots-on-the-ground" research.

During his research, Icher has also come across dozens of historical stone markers commemorating Lafayette's Farewell Tour as part of a coordinated DAR campaign from the 1920s. "It's amazing to see a group that's full of caretakers of American history like the DAR, especially when they decide to volunteer their free time to do so," he said.

Ultimately, Icher said he wants the Lafayette Trail project to be a resource for children and a tool to serve diplomatic interests between his native France and the United States. In fact, Icher's work studying and redefining the legacy of Lafayette in America even piqued the interest of French President Emmanuel Macron, whom he met this past year.

Though Icher's work reliving the 1824–1825 Farewell Tour will continue for years to come, Lafayette's would conclude on September 7, 1825, with an address from President Adams at the White House. In Levasseur's account, President Adams said, "it were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been, to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence."

In turn, Lafayette offered this emotional response: "God bless the American people, each of their states, and the federal government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

True to his word, Lafayette never forgot his love for America. Upon his death in 1834 and per his request, Lafayette would be buried with dirt from Bunker Hill that he and his son had collected during their final visit. In this way, his adopted country would always remain close by. ○

Below: This print shows a head-and-shoulders portrait of a uniformed Marquis de Lafayette in a frame above the scene of his arrival in New York City in 1824.
Inset below: This commercially produced white kidskin woman's glove was printed with the likeness of the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of his farewell tour of America.

COLLECTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE PEOPLE'S PAINTER

A man of many talents, artist Charles Willson Peale brought culture to everyday Americans

— By Bill Hudgins —

One of Charles Willson Peale's last major paintings, "The Artist in His Museum" is an autobiography in oils, the summation of an amazingly varied life. The life-size painting from 1822 simultaneously demonstrates his artistic mastery, invites viewers into his groundbreaking museum and captures his desire to educate and uplift the American public.

Yet even this portrait fails to encompass the full scope of this Renaissance man. Active in politics, he joined the Maryland Sons of Liberty. After moving to Philadelphia in 1775, he represented the Whigs in the Pennsylvania Assembly, joined the state militia and served at the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

A keen observer with a restlessly inventive mind, he taught himself as a youth to make and repair timepieces. He was an inveterate tinkerer, frequently modifying devices to improve their functions. Nature fascinated him, and his studio became the United States' first natural history museum. To preserve specimens, Peale even taught himself taxidermy.

By adapting ornate European styles to less-elaborate American tastes, Peale created an American style of portraiture and landscape painting. In his career, he produced at least "771 oil portraits, 297 portrait miniatures, 29 landscape paintings, 11 still-life subjects and 10 history paintings," according to his Worcester Museum of Art biography.

FROM SADDLES TO SALONS

Peale was born in Queen Anne's County, Md., on April 15, 1741. His schoolteacher father died in 1750 when he was 9 years old, and he left school at 13 to spend eight years apprenticed to a saddle maker. With a partner, he set up a saddle shop in Annapolis, Md., in 1762 and supplemented his income by repairing watches and clocks.

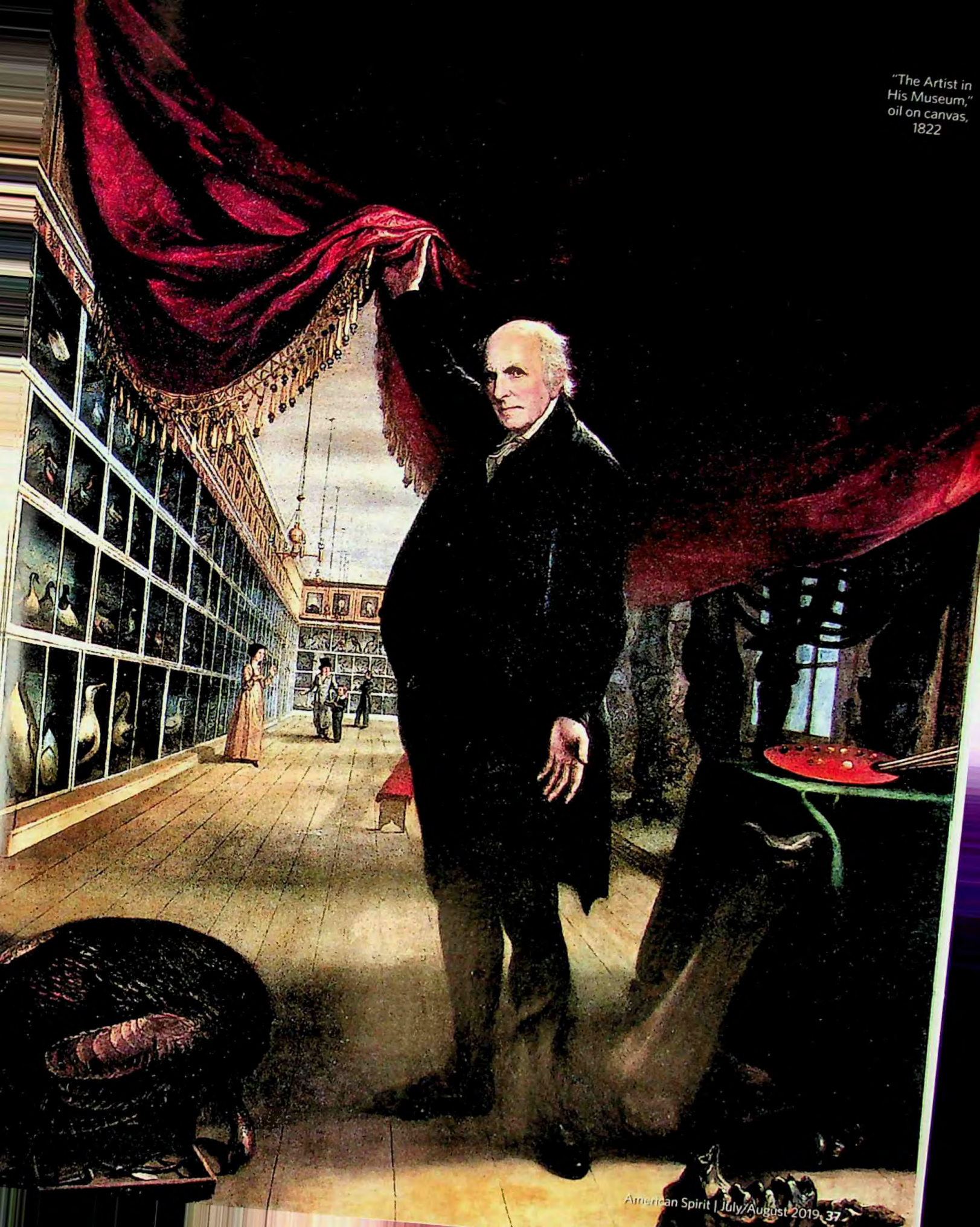
According to *Charles Willson Peale and His World*, a collection of three essays by Edgar R. Richardson, Brooke Hindle and Lillian B. Miller (Harry N. Abrams, 1983), Peale was 21 before he saw his first paintings at the home of a merchant. "They were miserably done," Peale recalled later.

Still, they fascinated him. As a youth, he had sketched pictures of family members; now, he began teaching himself by painting their portraits. He acquired an English how-to guide called *The Handmaid of Arts*, and copied other paintings. He also bartered a saddle for lessons from painter John Hesselius in Annapolis.

Meanwhile, his business was failing. His partner absconded with their money and left Peale deeply in debt. Facing debtors' prison, he left his wife and family and sailed to Massachusetts, where he briefly studied with John Singleton Copley. (See the feature on Copley in the July/August 2018 issue.) Meanwhile, friends in Maryland helped ease the pressure from his creditors so he could safely return.

Peale's talent impressed several of his late father's students. These successful men took up a subscription in 1766 to send

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK



"The Artist in His Museum," oil on canvas, 1822

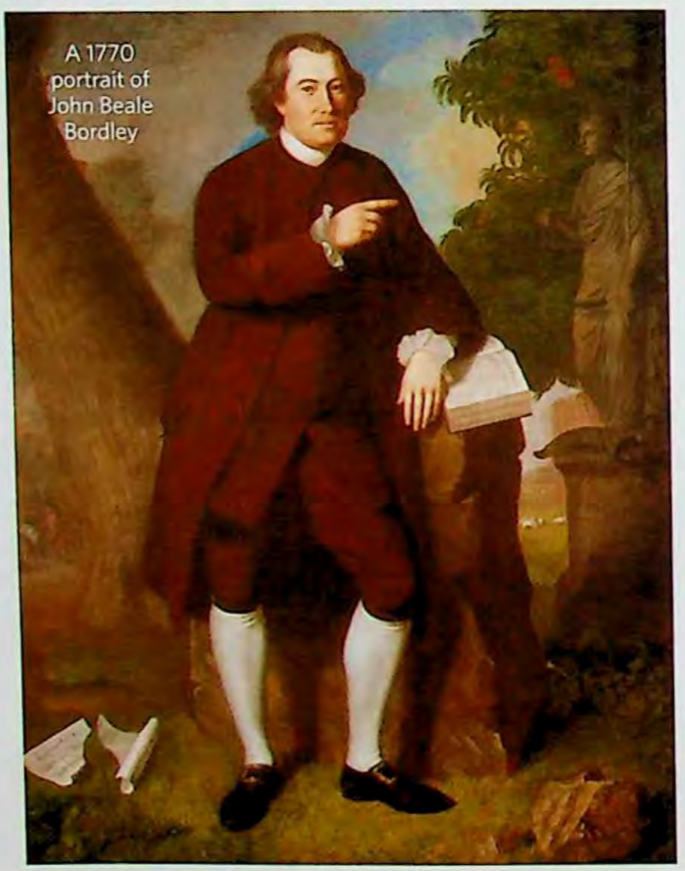
him to England to study with the prominent American-born painter Benjamin West. Peale soaked up everything West could teach him and found he enjoyed miniature portraiture.

He returned to Maryland in 1769 and began seeking commissions from well-to-do planters and merchants. However, they didn't want miniatures—they wanted full-size portraits to fill their spacious homes.

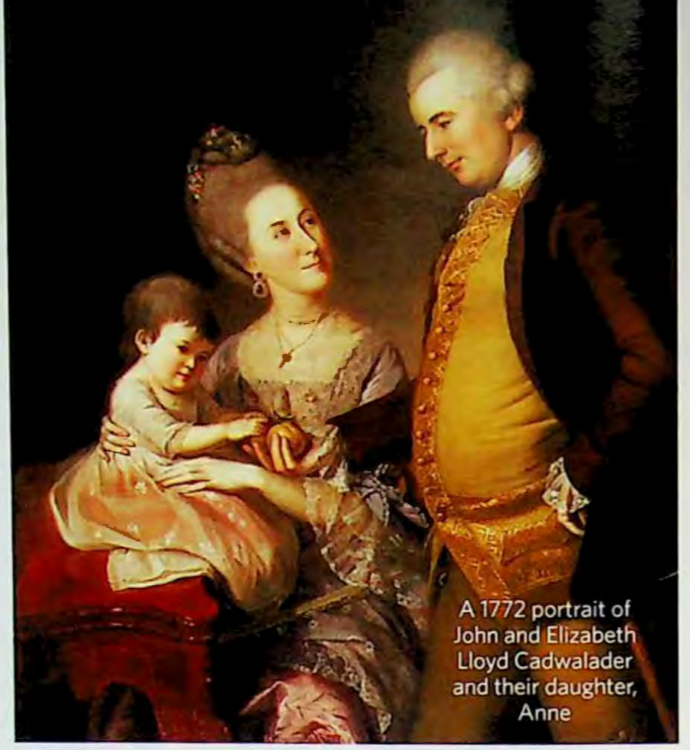
Casting about for a suitable approach, Peale recalled seeing small, informal portraits called conversation pieces in England. They displayed their subjects at home, posed with familiar and sometimes symbolic personal items. Peale decided to expand these to full-size and infuse them with a decidedly American spirit, according to *Peale and His World*.

Peale often mixed his Whig political beliefs with his art, such as in his 1770 portrait of longtime friend and benefactor, John Beale Bordley. The planter stands by a tree, his left arm resting on an open book upon which "*Notamus Legos Anglicae mutari*" ("we observe the laws of England to be changed") is written. Bordley's right hand points toward a statue of British liberty, where a poisonous jimson weed—common in Maryland—grows at its base.

In 1769, friends helped Peale find commissions in Philadelphia, including John Dickinson, author of the collection of essays, *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*. Dickinson introduced him to his relatives, the Cadwaladers, and other important people. For the next few years, Peale spent considerable time painting in Philadelphia.



A 1770 portrait of John Beale Bordley



A 1772 portrait of John and Elizabeth Lloyd Cadwalader and their daughter, Anne

Peale and his family moved to Philadelphia in 1776. While serving in the militia, then-Captain Peale painted miniatures of his fellow officers. In 1779, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania commissioned him to paint the first official portrait of George Washington in recognition of the victories at Trenton and Princeton. He and Washington became friends, and Washington would sit for him six more times.

Peale's military service and political involvement led to his befriending and painting other Founders. In a 1783 letter to his friend and patron Edmund Jenings, Peale wrote that he had painted more than 30 head-and-shoulder portraits of leading figures. Collectively, these portraits became known as his Gallery of Great Men, which he displayed in his studio.

MUSEUM MAN

The Gallery of Great Men formed the nucleus of Peale's museum, which was open to more than just well-heeled potential clients. "It was always his instinct to change the old one-to-one relation of the artist to his patron into the artist speaking to his fellow citizens," Richardson noted in *Peale and His World*. Peale's democratic vision of a museum contrasted sharply with the British Museum and the Louvre, for example, both of which restricted public access.

Peale's patriotism and ingenuity found another outlet when he began providing works for public events. After Benedict Arnold's treachery, Peale built a float for a Philadelphia parade upon which a two-faced effigy of Arnold sat with Satan looming over him. The effigy's head revolved and one of its hands raised and lowered a mask as the wagon trundled along.

However, the post-war depression strained Peale's finances. He experimented with selling prints and exhibiting a contraption that mechanically changed images, dubbing it "moving pictures," according to *Peale and His World*.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

He also learned taxidermy to preserve and display his growing collection of animal specimens that friends sent him from their travels. He even received some from the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The collection soon outgrew his studio. He rented the second floor and tower of the old Pennsylvania Statehouse, which was empty after the federal government left Philadelphia. His 1805 guide, *A Walk with a Friend Through the Philadelphia Museum*, cataloged 90 mammal species, 700 birds and 4,000 insect varieties, as well as marine creatures, minerals and other curiosities, with his Great Men portraits hung above the display cases. At 25 cents a head, museum admissions secured his finances.

In 1801, Peale struck paleological gold when he accompanied an expedition that excavated two nearly intact elephant-like skeletons and pieces of others from bogs near Newburgh, N.Y. He brought them home, crafted replacements for missing parts and exhibited them to an amazed public. In 1806, French naturalist Baron Georges-Léopold Cuvier deemed the find a new species and called it "mastodon."

LATER YEARS

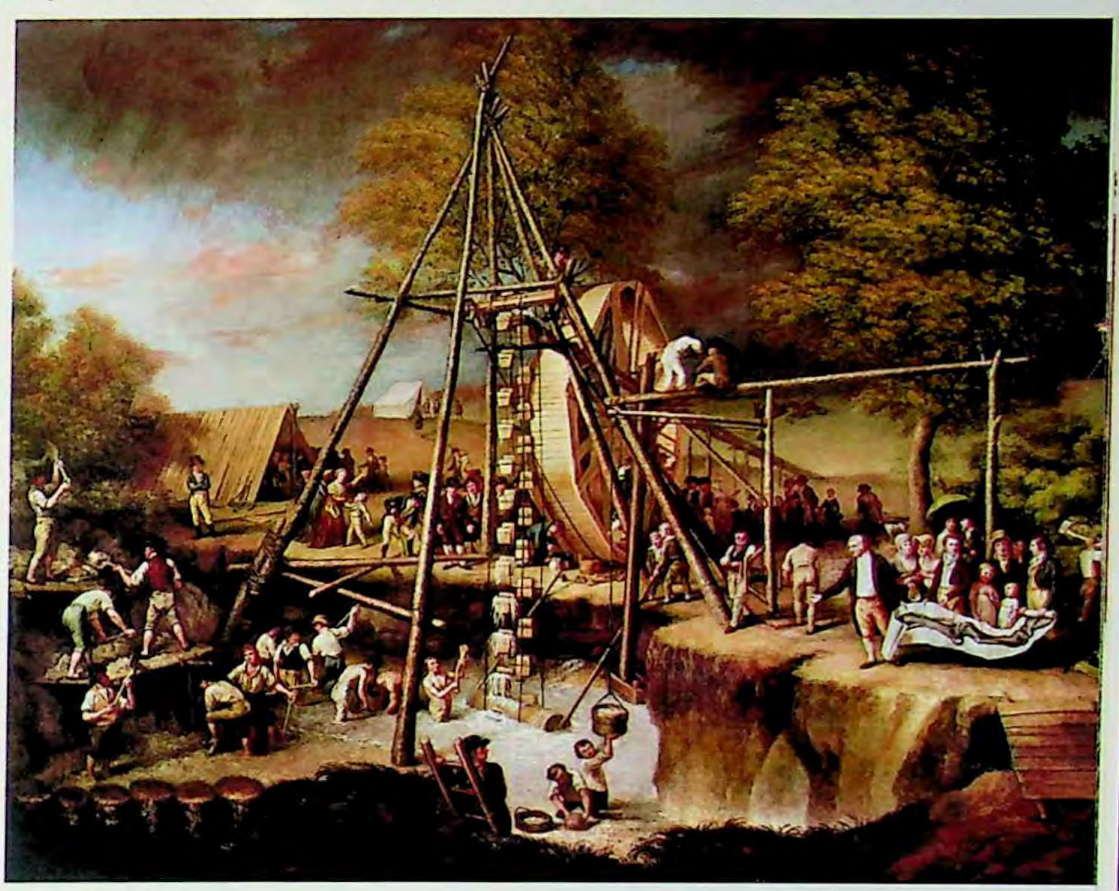
Throughout his career, Peale took occasional breaks from painting that seemed to refill his creative well. During one hiatus, he founded the American Academy of Fine Arts, also called The Columbianum, on December 29, 1794. The group held only one exhibition, on April 30, 1795, before dissolving over whether to ask George Washington to be its honorary patron. Some members felt this smacked of the "monarchy" and quit. In 1805, Peale helped start another academy project that eventually became the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

In 1810, Peale put his son Rubens in charge of the museum and bought a farm he called Belfield near Germantown, Pa., just north of Philadelphia. He spent the next five years tinkering with inventions and improving his property. He returned to painting in 1815 with a series of landscapes and portraits. Typically, Peale rejected the ornate style of European landscapes in favor of simpler, accurately rendered vistas.

However, landscapes did not interest him as much as portraiture. In 1818, now in his late 70s, he began painting the emerging generation of new leaders such as Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. Always looking for new techniques, he experimented with the effects of light on his subjects' faces.

This is especially true for his last major piece, "The Artist in His Museum." The lighting is tricky, coming from two directions and contrasting with large dark areas, yet he succeeded in making it seem natural.

Peale viewed the painting as a statement of his life's work. "I think it important that I should not only make it a lasting ornament to my art as a painter," he wrote his son Rembrandt on July 23, 1822, "but also that the design should be expressive that I bring forth into public view the beauties of nature and art, the rise and progress of the museum."



"Exhuming the First American Mastodon," oil on canvas, circa 1806

Peale died on February 22, 1827. He married three times and had 17 children. Franklin, Raphaelle, Rembrandt, Rubens and Titian Ramsay became well-known artists. Rubens also ran the Philadelphia gallery and opened museums in Baltimore and New York. Titian Ramsay, Peale's youngest son (named for an older half-brother who died in 1798) was an accomplished naturalist who participated in several major scientific expeditions. Peale's nieces, Anna Claypoole and Margaretta and Sarah Miriam Peale, were among the first women American painters. ○

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

This 1790 oil painting by an anonymous American artist depicts a scene in a Quaker meeting house.

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

A PLACE TO CALL THEIR OWN

The Old Dartmouth Purchase offered refuge for religious dissenters in early Massachusetts.

By Bill Hudgins

The Puritans and Pilgrims are traditional symbols of America's religious freedom. Ironically, they did not tolerate unorthodoxy in their midst. By the 1650s, New England's prospering Colonies were attracting immigrants with a variety of religious beliefs, many of whom did not receive a warm welcome.

Some of those new arrivals moved on to more tolerant Rhode Island. But others, especially members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, began to settle in a huge tract of land along Buzzard's Bay known as the Old Dartmouth Purchase. The area is now often called the South Coast.

"You can't overestimate the importance of religion in New England at that time," said Michael P. Dyer, curator of maritime history at the New Bedford Whaling Museum. "It was the impetus for just about everything that happened. Religion really drove the settlement of Colonial New England."

The Old Dartmouth Purchase occurred on March 7, 1652. A group of 37 "proprietors," or investors from Plymouth Colony paid Wampanoag Chief Sachem Massasoit and his son, Wamsutta, "30 yards of cloth, eight moose skins, fifteen axes, fifteen hoes, fifteen pair of breeches, eight blankets, two kettles, one cloak, £2 in wampum, eight pair stockings, eight pair shoes, one iron pot and 10 shillings in another commoditie" according to a 1652 deed.

That would be approximately $35,000 today, Dyer said. This was one of the largest land transactions in Massachusetts to date, covering nearly 115,000 acres or 180 square miles.

Most of the proprietors, who included Pilgrim leaders William Bradford and Miles Standish, never lived there. Instead, they rented out their lands for a time to settlers from Plymouth Colony and eventually sold the properties. One exception was Henry Howland, a proprietor who relocated to the Dartmouth territory when his religious beliefs ran afoul of Pilgrim orthodoxy.

Today, the Old Dartmouth Purchase includes the towns of New Bedford, Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet in Massachusetts, and some of Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island, according to the Westport Historical Society.

Religious Freedom vs. Orthodoxy

"There was no separation of church and state in 17th-century New England," Dyer said, so religious dissent often involved civil disobedience. For example, the Puritans and Pilgrims imposed church-related taxes on settlers, and only believers could vote. But Quakers and Baptists refused to support a religious infrastructure they did not believe in.

The Puritans particularly loathed the Quakers. Founded in England in the 1640s, a group of Quakers arrived in Newport, R.I., in 1657 and sent missionaries into Massachusetts, where meetings began in Sandwich that same year.

At first, Puritan authorities jailed and then banished the missionaries. When that didn't deter them from returning, Boston approved ear cropping and eventually capital punishment for repeat offenders.

Four missionaries, including a woman, were hanged between 1659 and 1661 before King Charles II ordered a halt to the executions. Plymouth's punishments were generally less harsh, but authorities increased their severity as time passed.

The Tragedy of King Philip's War

Meanwhile, the Colonies' expansion created increasing friction with local American Indian tribes. Catastrophe struck in 1675 with the outbreak of King Philip's War, also called Metacom's War.

Engraving of the expulsion of Quakers from Massachusetts in 1660

"The war was the single greatest disaster of 17th-century New England, and, in proportion to population, is considered to be the deadliest war in American history," wrote Rebecca Beatrice Brooks in her essay, "The History of King Philip's War," on HistoryofMassachusetts.org.

By the time it ended in 1656, more than 600 colonists had died, some 1,200 homes were torched and at least 12 settlements were destroyed. The native losses were even more catastrophic: Out of an estimated population of about 20,000, 2,000 were killed, 3,000 died from disease and starvation, as many as 1,000 were taken prisoner, some captives were sold as slaves, and some 2,000 fled to safety with distant tribes.

The destruction was so great that it plunged the entire region into prolonged economic distress. But it also gave settlers unfettered access to former native lands, helping to

GETTY IMAGES

support the eventual recovery and resumption of settlement, which soon flourished.

After the war ended in 1657, Quakers began moving in greater numbers into the region, finding homes in Roger Williams' Newport colony, Martha's Vineyard and Sandwich, Mass., on Cape Cod. The Old Dartmouth Purchase offered greater tolerance—as well as good farmland at reasonable prices. The tract was distant from both Plymouth and Boston, and difficult to reach, Dyer said.

Though the Pilgrims did not like these newcomers, the time had passed when they could openly persecute them. The fall of Oliver Cromwell and restoration of Charles II to the throne of England ushered in a more lenient attitude toward religion, as noted earlier.

The times were also changing: Quaker William Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681, and Quakers were settling elsewhere in the Colonies, too. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Quakers intermarried, establishing important trade networks between the two Colonies, Dyer noted.

In 1691, King William of Orange united Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony and Maine Colony into a royal colony. The charter provided for religious tolerance toward other Protestants and eased longstanding religious laws, according to HistoryofMassachusetts.org.

Whale, Ho!

By the end of the 17th century, whaling began to emerge as the area's preeminent industry. The waters off the Southcoast teemed with life, including annual whale migrations. The native tribes had long harvested dead whales that washed up on shore, and the colonists followed suit.

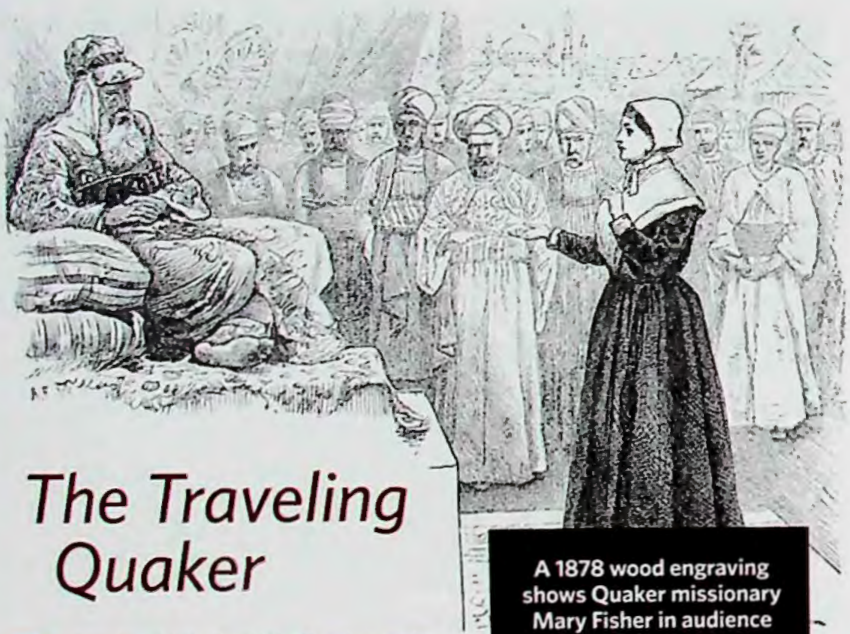
Europeans had begun commercial whaling the waters of the high Arctic north of Norway in the early 17th century, and they brought this knowledge to New England, Dyer said. Settlers soon began hunting whales from shore. Lookouts atop high sand dunes signaled when whales appeared, and the colonists launched their boats. Captured whales were hauled ashore and rendered in large cauldrons called tryworks on the beach.

Quakers soon dominated the burgeoning industry on Nantucket Island, which they had settled. They redesigned traditional whaling tools such as harpoons and created new ones in order to pursue larger whales, including sperm whales, in the open ocean, Dyer said.

While Nantucket was 18th-century America's premier whaling port, a thriving whale fishery had also sprung up on the mainland. This blossomed when several Quaker families from Nantucket settled in New Bedford in the 1760s.

Unlike Nantucket, which imported almost everything, New Bedford had easy access to timber and other natural resources needed to build ships, Dyer said. New Bedford also had a deeper harbor, so it could serve increasingly larger whaleships.

By the mid-1800s, New Bedford had eclipsed Nantucket as the most important American whaling port. At its peak in 1857, New Bedford claimed 329 of the 593 whaling vessels in America's fleet. Just two years later, drillers struck oil in Titusville, Pa., signalling the eventual collapse of the whaling industry. ☼



A 1878 wood engraving shows Quaker missionary Mary Fisher in audience with the Sultan of Turkey.

The Traveling Quaker

Born in 1623, English Quaker missionary Mary Fisher arrived in Boston in 1655 with another missionary, Ann Austin. Richard Bellingham, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, arrested them, saying they held "very dangerous, heretical, and blasphemous opinions" and meant to sow "errors and heresies" in Boston.

They were imprisoned in a dark, dank cell and poorly fed for five weeks before being sent back to England.

In 1657, Fisher and six other Quakers sailed for Turkey with the goal of meeting Sultan Mehmed IV, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, and explaining her Quaker faith to him. When an English official in Turkey intercepted the group and sent them away on a ship, Fisher managed to get off and make her way alone to the sultan.

In contrast to her treatment by the Puritans, Fisher was received courteously by the sultan, who listened attentively to her discussion of her ministry. She praised him and his retinue for her warm welcome and good treatment.

Fisher eventually married and settled in Charleston, S.C. She died there in 1698 and was interred in the Quaker Burial Ground.

Mount Tambora's eruption in 1815 caused climate disruptions worldwide.

The Year *Without* A Summer

'The most gloomy and extraordinary weather ever seen'

By Megan Hamby

Cooler weather during hot, humid summers may sound like a dream—a relief from the thick, sweltering heat and rising temperatures. But in 1816, cooler weather during the summer was more like a nightmare for the millions of people living in the Northern Hemisphere. More than two centuries ago, snowfall and freezing temperatures in June and July and frost in August wiped out crops and agriculture and led to near-famine conditions, with one farmer in Vermont referring to it as "the most gloomy and extraordinary weather ever seen."

The year 1816 began as normal, with many Americans feeling hopeful and optimistic about the months to come, according to William K. Klingaman and Nicholas P. Klingaman, father and son co-authors of the book *The Year Without a Summer: 1816 and the Volcano That Darkened the World and Changed History* (St. Martin's Press, 2013). The War of 1812 had concluded the prior year, and Washington, D.C., was in the process of rebuilding after British forces led by Major General Robert Ross burned down the White House, the Capitol and other government buildings in August 1814.

The first months of 1816 were mild, with very little snowfall, according to a diary entry written by Noah Webster, a lexicographer and publisher of *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. "The winter was open. A snow in January, which was sufficient for sledding, was swept away in a few days. The ground was uncovered most of the winter," Webster recorded. The *Connecticut Courant* also reported that the weather was almost warm enough to "render fires needless in sitting rooms."

Though one might assume that a warmer-than-normal winter would lead to even hotter temperatures in the summer, that wasn't the case in 1816. By the middle of April, the weather took a dramatic turn. Instead of rising temperatures, snowstorms began to hit New England and temperatures plummeted. In June, heavy snow blanketed the region, with 18- to 20-inch high drifts. Agriculture suffered: Frost ruined crops, and animals died from exposure to the extreme, unseasonable cold. Shortages of crops led to hoarding and stark price increases for farming communities, according to the New England Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATION BY ROB WOOD - ©1986 RGR-SAVILLE HARLIN, INC.

Europe also suffered: The continent experienced famine, food riots and one of the worst typhus epidemics in history, according to the Klingamans, and it is considered the sixth-deadliest disaster in Great Britain and Ireland. In Asia, monsoons and flooding killed trees, crops and animals across China. Torrential rains accelerated the spread of the cholera epidemic in India and Russia.

The Cause of the Cold

At the time, people didn't know what caused the weather patterns to change. However, scientists and historians now know that the biggest volcanic eruption in human history caused the world's climate to temporarily shift.

On April 10, 1815, Indonesia's Mount Tambora erupted, spewing millions of tons of dust, ash and sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere. Indonesia is well-known for its explosive geologic activity; in fact, one of the most infamous volcanic disasters—Krakatoa in August 1883—killed tens of thousands of people and affected weather for months. But it didn't even compare to Mount Tambora's eruption, which was worse than Krakatoa, Washington's Mount Saint Helens in 1980 and Pompeii's Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. Mount Tambora registered a 7, or super-colossal, on the Volcanic Explosivity Index, a system that measures volcanic eruptions on a scale from 0 (gentle) to 8 (mega-colossal). Nicholas P. Klingaman, a research scientist with a Ph.D. in meteorology, wrote that the volcano expelled enough ash to cover 100 square miles on each side to a depth of almost 12 feet.

Between 50 and 60 volcanoes erupt every year around the world, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. So why did this one cause such an intense fluctuation in the world's climate? Scientists say that the eruption of Mount Tambora was so strong that it released sulfur into the stratosphere, triggering the climate anomaly. During the spring and summer months in the Northeastern United States, people saw what they described as a "dry fog"—but was actually a stratospheric sulfate aerosol veil. The fog would redden and dim the sunlight, even causing dark sunspots visible to the naked eye.

Cultural Aftershocks

The ramifications of the global climate change continued only a few years after the eruption, but the "year without a summer" brought longer-lasting cultural change. In America, many people left New England in search of a warmer climate and richer soil, further accelerating the nation's westward expansion. Indiana became a state in December 1816, and Illinois in 1818. In Germany, forest official Karl Drais began researching new methods of horseless transportation, as the lack of crops to feed his horses limited his means of movement and livelihood. He eventually invented what he called a Laufmaschine, or a running machine, which was a primitive form of the bicycle.

And, in the summer of 1816, literary legends Percy Shelley, Mary Shelley, Lord Byron and John Polidori traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, for a holiday, which was marked by gloom and constant rain. Confined indoors by the "wet, ungenial summer," as Mary Shelley later described it, the group decided to see who could write the scariest story. The outcome was Mary Shelley's classic novel, *Frankenstein*.

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OUR PATRIOTS

UNCOMMON SOLDIER

By Jamie Roberts

Joseph Plumb Martin and His Memorable Diary of the Revolution

Read nearly any history of the American Revolution and you're almost sure to encounter the name Joseph Plumb Martin. A young private in the Connecticut militia, Martin was fairly well-educated and kept a journal of his service throughout the war. First published in 1830 as *A Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Danger and Suffering of a Revolutionary Soldier, Interspersed with Anecdotes of Incidents that Occurred Within His Own Observation*, Martin's diary was re-discovered in the 1950s. The lively, wry memoir of an Everyman soldier has become a valuable resource for historians, researchers and even reenactors, lending color and detail to bare facts.

This first edition of Joseph Plumb Martin's diary is held at Morristown National Historic Park. The volume is unusual in that both the front and back boards are literally boards. The cover consists of paper-covered wood with a gold-tooled and quarter leather spine. There is an inscription on the title page presumably from a former owner which reads, "Charles C. Tyler Cooper, 1839."

Eager to Serve

Martin was born in Becket, Mass., on November 21, 1760. His parents were the Yale-educated Ebenezer Martin, the sometimes unorthodox minister of the local Congregationalist Church, and Susannah Plumb, the daughter of a successful Connecticut farmer. When he was 7, Joseph was sent to live with his affluent maternal grandparents in Milford, Conn. They ensured he learned to read and write.

After the Battle of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, 14-year-old Martin was eager to join the war effort, tempted by the "adventures" his hometown friends were having as well as tales of the war from American soldiers who wintered at his grandparents' home. He wrote: "*They will come swaggering back, thought I, and tell me of their exploits, all their 'hairbreadth 'scapes.' ... O, that was too much to be borne ... by me.*"

Though his grandparents were opposed to Martin enlisting because of his age, he threatened to run away and join a naval ship if he was not allowed to join. In June 1776, the 15-year-old enlisted for a six-month engagement as a private in the Connecticut militia. "Like many soldiers in America's conflicts, the common Continental was, on average, quite young," wrote Christopher Geist for an article on the Colonial Williamsburg website. "One historian found that in nine New Jersey towns nearly 75 percent of boys who were 15 and 16 at the onset of hostilities served in the army or the militia."

Martin was assigned to the New York City area and served at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains. His first

WIKIPEDIA; MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

tour of duty ended in December 1776, and he returned home just before the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

While living in Connecticut throughout the winter and spring, it wasn't long before Martin felt the urge to return to the field of battle, and he reenlisted in the Continental Army on April 22, 1777. He signed on for the rest of the war and saw action at a number of major battles with the 17th Continental Regiment, also known as the 8th Connecticut Regiment under the command of General James Varnum.

Martin served at Fort Mifflin from September 26 to November 16, 1777. He wrote about the weeks-long siege in unvarnished detail:

"I was soon relieved from this guard, and with those who were able, of our two regiments, sent to reinforce those in the fort, which was then besieged by the British. Here I endured hardships sufficient to kill half a dozen horses. Let the reader only consider for a moment and he will still be satisfied if not sickened. In the cold month of November, without provisions, without clothing, not a scrap of either shoes or stockings to my feet or legs, and in this condition to endure a siege in such a place as that was appalling in the highest degree."

Winters to Remember

Martin spent a long, punishing winter at Valley Forge, then served in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. Valley Forge wasn't the only harsh winter encampment Martin had to withstand. Though Morristown, N.J., located between New York and Philadelphia, was a strategic location for the Continental Army to set up camp, the 1779–1780 winter season there "was among the harshest on record as 28 snowstorms turned Morristown into a frozen wasteland," according to the website for the Morristown National Historic Park. Martin wrote that his fellow soldiers were *"so enfeebled from hunger and cold, as to be almost unable to perform their military duty or labor in constructing their huts."*

Whether Martin wrote of his deprivations as a young soldier or remembered them as an older veteran, the severe shortages of food, clothing and firewood are rendered in stark detail:

"We are absolutely, literally starved. I do solemnly declare that I did not

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put a single morsel of victuals into my mouth for four days and as many nights, except for a little black birch bark which I gnawed off a stick of wood. I saw men roast their old shoes and eat them." He wore "what laughingly could be called a uniform, and possessed a blanket thin enough to have straws shoot through it without discommoding the threads."

In the summer of 1780, Martin was promoted to sergeant in the Corps of Sappers and Miners. Prior to the Siege of Yorktown, the corps was responsible for digging the entrenchments for the Continental Army, and during the battle, they cleared a field of sharpened logs so that Alexander Hamilton's regiment could capture a vital redoubt.

Martin also witnessed Cornwallis' surrender: *"Now we concluded that we had obtained what we had taken so much pains for, for which we had encountered so many dangers, and had so anxiously wished. Before night we were informed that the British had surrendered and that the siege was ended. ... After breakfast, on the nineteenth, we were marched onto the ground and paraded on the right-hand side of the road, and the French forces on the left. We waited two or three hours before the British made their appearance. They were not always so dilatory, but they were compelled at last, by necessity, to appear, all armed, with bayonets fixed, drums beating, and faces lengthening."*

'We Were Young Men and Had Warm Hearts'

Joseph Plumb Martin's accounts of his years at war are not overburdened with minute details of military skirmishes or written in the overblown language of his commanding officers. Instead, they're blunt and straightforward and enlivened with the vernacular of his time, giving a sense of immediacy to events that happened more than two centuries ago.

In many of his accounts, we're reminded just how young Martin was during his wartime service. Consider his description of his smallpox inoculation:

"I was ... ordered off, in company with about four hundred others of the Connecticut forces ... to be innoculated with the small pox. ... I had the small pox favorably as did the rest, generally; we lost none; but it was more by good luck, or rather a kind Providence interfering, than by my good conduct that I escaped with life. There was a considerable large rivulet which ran directly in front of the barracks; in this rivulet were many deep places and plenty of a species of fish called suckers. One of my room-mates, with myself, went off one day, the very day on which the pock began to turn upon me, we went up the brook until we were out of sight of the people at the barracks, when we undressed ourselves and went into the water, where it was often to our shoulders, to catch suckers by means of a fish-hook fastened to the end of a rod;—we continued at this business three or four hours, and when we came out of the water the pustules of the small pox were well cleansed."

In other accounts, we see how much military service changed him; he is sensitive and insightful about the contradictory emotions that war can elicit. When he was officially released from the army on June 11, 1783, he lingered with his compatriots for a few extra days before leaving camp. He tenderly describes his affection for his "brothers" and sadness over the loss of comradery:

"I confess, after all, that my anticipation of the happiness I should experience upon such a day as this, was not realized; I can assure the reader that there was as much sorrow as joy transfused on the occasion. We had lived together as a family of brothers for several years (setting aside some little family squabbles, like most other families,) had shared with each other the hardships, dangers and sufferings incident to a soldier's life, had sympathized with each other in trouble and sickness; had assisted in bearing each other's burdens, or strove to make them lighter by council and advice; had endeavoured to conceal each other's faults, or make them appear in as good a light as they would bear. ... And now we were to be ... parted forever ... We were young men and had warm hearts."

A Community Founder

Martin was released from the army in June 1783. He taught one year in upstate New York, but soon the lure of low-cost land encouraged him to settle in Maine's frontier, where he began farming. As one of the founders of the town of Prospect, near modern-day Stockton Springs, he helped forge the community by serving as selectman, justice of the peace and town clerk, a position he held for more than 25 years. In 1794, he married Lucy Clewley, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. They had five children: Joseph, twins Nathan and Thomas, James Sullivan, and Susan.

In 1794, Martin began a three-year land dispute with former Revolutionary General Henry Knox, then serving as Secretary of War, who claimed that he owned Martin's 100-acre farm in Maine. In 1797, Knox won his claim, and Martin's farm was appraised for $170, payable over six years either in cash or in farm products. It was an impossible sum for Martin to pay, so he wrote Knox several letters begging to keep the land. Though Knox didn't appear to acknowledge Martin's entreaties, he let him remain on the land and never demanded payment. Martin farmed only eight acres, and by 1811, his farmland was cut in half. After Congress passed the Revolutionary War Pension Act of 1818 to help needy veterans, the 58-year-old Martin appeared before the Massachusetts General Court to state his case. With his total property assessed at $52, he was practically destitute.

Martin's pension was approved, and he received $96 annually for the rest of his life. Many of his fellow veterans weren't immediately successful in their fight for pensions. Some scholars believe the 70-year-old Martin published the first edition of his memoirs anonymously in 1830 in order to drum up support for his fellow veterans' cause, while Catherine Kaplan, in a 2006 essay in *Early American Literature*, argues that he "likely wrote his text in response to the criticism of that [1818 pension] act that swept the country in the 1820s." Sadly, the diary wasn't successful in his lifetime, and it fell into obscurity for more than 100 years.

Though Martin fought under George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette and Baron von Steuben, his account is largely that of the soldiers on the front lines, giving an honest, often humorous, voice to their everyday struggles.

Martin died on May 2, 1850, at the age of 89. He is buried with his wife at the Sandy Point Cemetery, outside of Stockton Springs, Maine. Later a monument was erected at his grave with a simple epitaph: "A Soldier of the Revolution."

Joseph Plumb Martin is buried with his wife at the Sandy Point Cemetery, near Stockton Springs, Maine. A monument at his grave simply calls him "A Soldier of the Revolution."

Diary Rediscovered

Though Martin fought under George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette and Baron von Steuben, his account is largely that of the soldiers on the front lines, giving an honest, often humorous, voice to their everyday struggles. Scholars believe it's likely that Martin used the many hours of downtime between military engagements to write in his journal, and then expounded on those events later in his life. Some of the stories are somewhat melodramatic, but his eyewitness account of the events appears to be accurate. According to available records, Martin's regiment was on hand at every event he details.

In the mid-1950s, a first edition copy of the narrative was found and donated to Morristown National Historical Park. The book was published again in 1962, in an edition edited by George F. Scheer under the title *Private Yankee Doodle*. Today an unabridged edition of *The Adventures of a Revolutionary Soldier* is now available for free on the internet, and his narrative is quoted in numerous works on the American Revolution, including those written by David McCullough and Robert Leckie. Martin is also honored with an eponymously named trail at Valley Forge National Historical Park in Pennsylvania. ○

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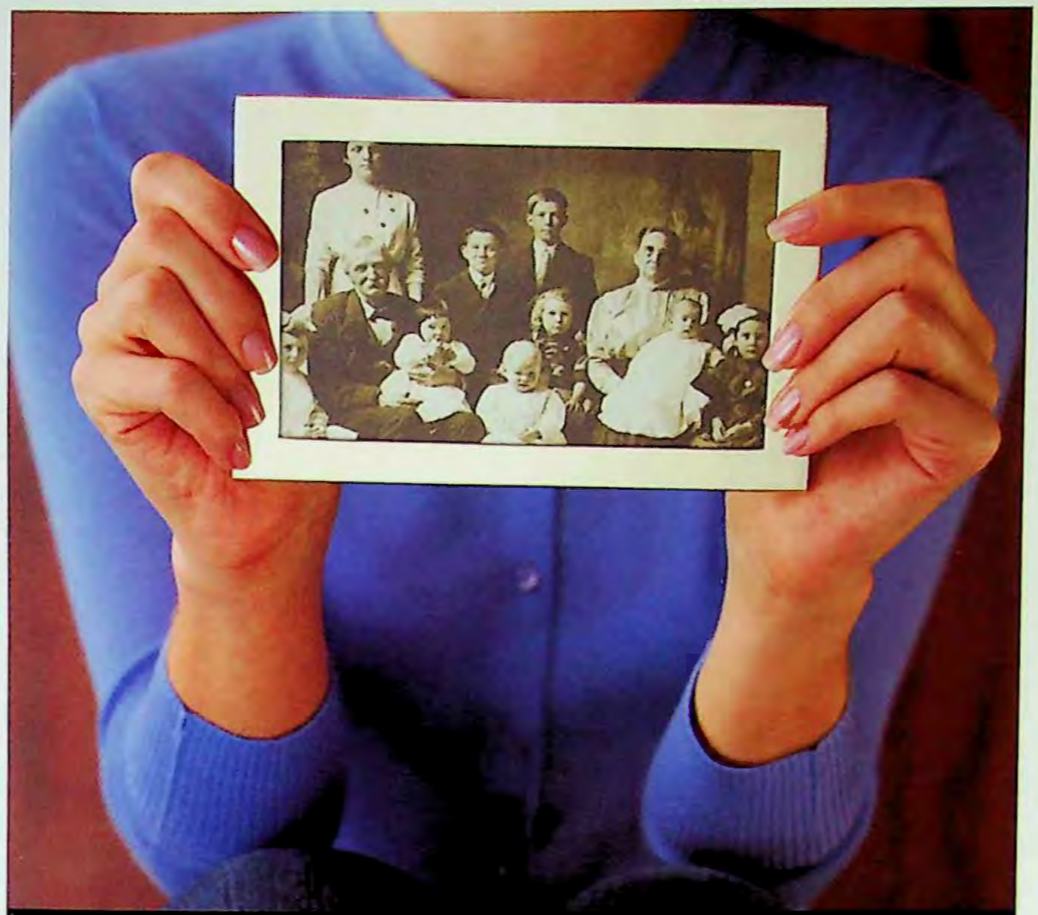

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